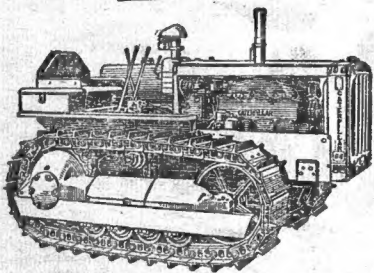


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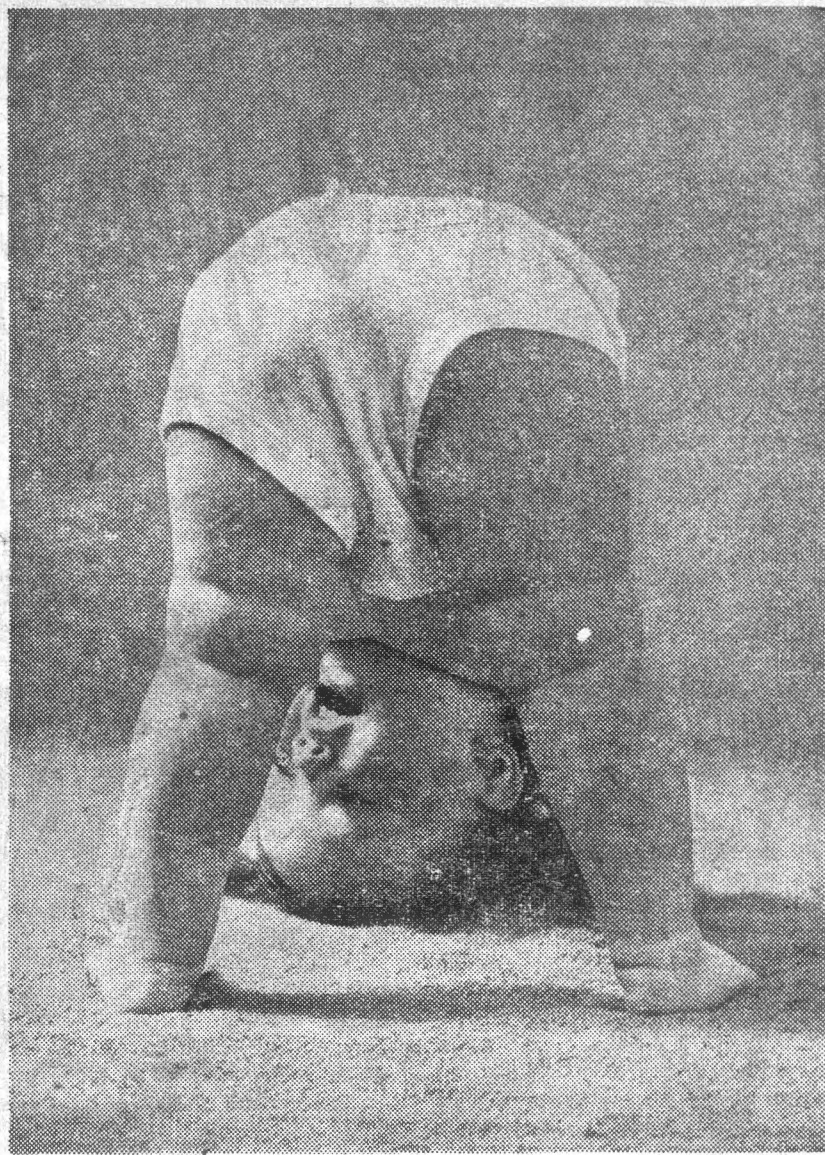
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to ashes.
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Willie.

Col. D. Streamer

Mary Jane

Mary Jane was a farmer's
daughter
Mary Jane did what she
oughter.
She fell in love but all in vain;
Oh, poor Mary! Oh, poor Mary
Jane!

Anonymous

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

Vol. XLVI

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No. 5

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CONTENTS

	Page
Editorials	5 and 6
Erosion in pictures	8
Operating cost of farm machinery	20
Dairymen launch attack	22
Our readers think	24 and 25
Pruning is a necessity	26
Handy devices	36
Crossword Puzzle	38
Fun page	40
Aunt Sal	42 and 44
Pattern	45
Practical planning in house-keeping	47

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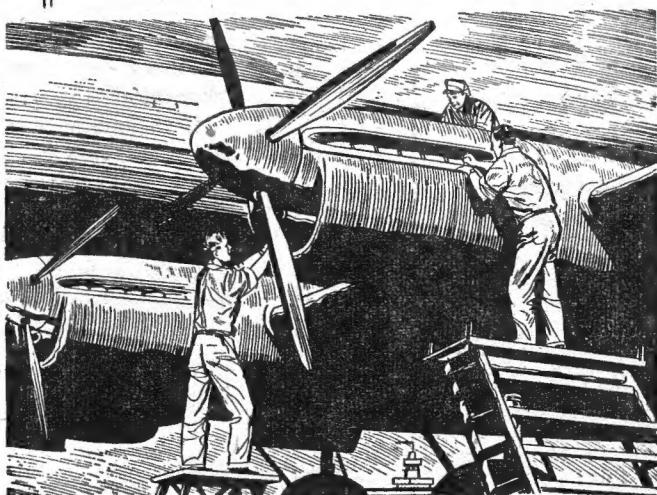
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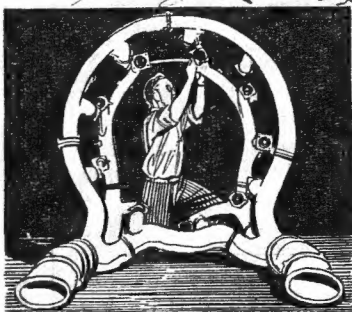


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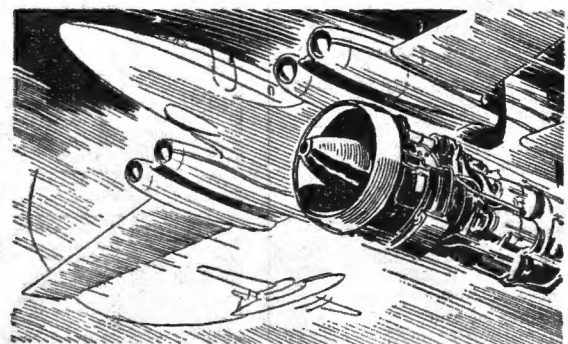
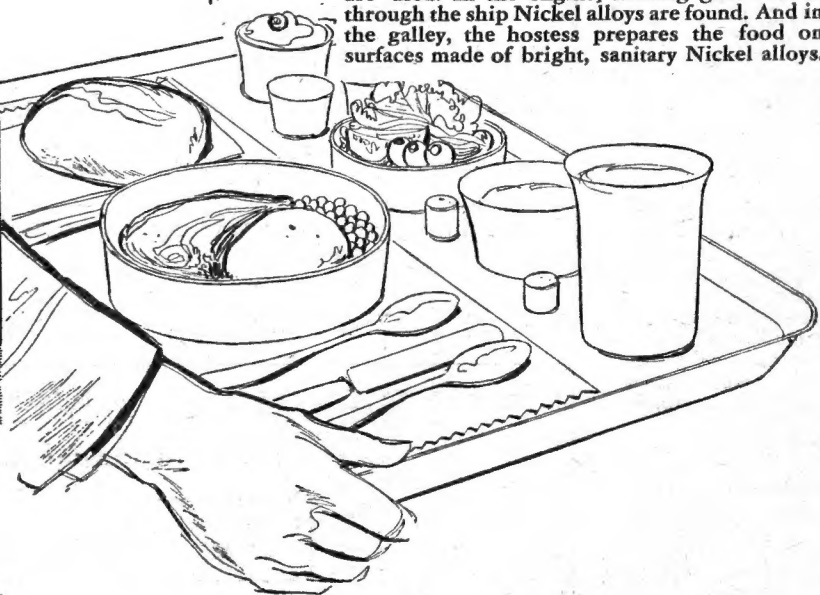
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The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

We can use more Sifton idealism and a lot less double-talk

IN the debate in the House of Commons over the bill to incorporate a pipeline company to carry Alberta gas to Vancouver through the United States, the B.C. members were dead right. Once the Washington cities get natural gas from such a line, there would be no practical method of ever cutting them off to enable Vancouver to be completely served.

We don't propose to become embroiled in this argument at this late date. But we do think that this whole question could be completely clarified for everyone if we could get a resurgence of the type of idealism that, 40 years ago, saved the power sites on the St. Lawrence for Canada.

Every spacious argument that is being advanced today for exporting gas to the United States was used then to justify alienation of the St. Lawrence waterpower sites to American corporations. But thanks to the strenuous efforts of a handful of men like Sir Clifford Sifton, who had a clear vision of what safeguarding our power sources would mean to Canada, alienation was stopped. Out of their efforts came a national power policy. In essence it was this: The one great advantage which Canada enjoyed over the United States in the drive for industrialization was an almost unlimited source of power. If this power were ever exported in large volume, that advantage would be lost forever.

It was abundantly clear to Sir Clifford Sifton, as it ought to be clear to every Cana-

dian today, that American fiscal policy has a profound effect on the Canadian economy. So long as the United States insisted upon using the tariff to exclude Canadian manufactured goods, Canadian industry was at a terrific disadvantage. The only real advantage that Canada had was an almost unlimited store of undeveloped hydro electric power sites. Cheap power was the only instrument by which Canada could have balanced the scales. By permitting the alienation of our power resources, or the export of cheap power, not only would we have forever lost the only advantage we possessed. We would have handed over to the United States, which was committed to the policy of excluding our manufactures, an advantage which would have prevented our industry from developing at all.

Having taken up his position as the guardian of Canada's future, Sir Clifford did something else. He was able to sell Canada on this proposition: It was imperatively to Canada's interest to leave these resources lie idle, for decades if need be, until the country needed them and could use them. Development for the sake of development was the sure road to ruin for Canada.

Natural gas today has replaced hydro electric power sites as the greatest potential source of power in Canada. Already it has been responsible for the development of cities like Medicine Hat and Calgary. Its abundance in Western Canada provides us with a solid basis for industrial growth, if

we can only develop in our leaders something of the far-sighted patience and vision of Sir Clifford Sifton.

Remember this hydro electric power development was in its very infancy, 40-odd years ago when Sifton launched his great crusade. Who can say that the next 50 years does not hold even greater potential growth of power development from natural gas?

The editors of Fortune Magazine devoted most of a recent issue to an effort to look ahead into the next 50 years. It picked out the chemical industry as the one presently expanding at the greatest rate. The basis for this huge expansion has been coal and natural gas.

The ultimate salvation of western agriculture lies in the great increase in population of the prairies. People engaged in processing our gas would provide a market for food at home. This wondrously fertile soil of ours could be more intensively cultivated, as is being done on a small scale in Southern Alberta.

Taking the long view, only some industrial development based on our rich natural resources can give us the people we need. Our natural gas today is in the same position that our power sites were 50 years ago. Because Canada retained her electric power, Ontario and Quebec have more than doubled their population. True, industrialization of these areas has placed a heavy burden on the people of the West because of high prices resulting from tariff protection. But even without the tariff, the conservation of power sites for Canadian use would have done the trick anyway.

Instead of being motivated by a vision of a country that can become great and prosperous, like Sir Clifford Sifton was, too many of our leaders today have their eyes glued to immediate advantage. What this country needs are not weasel-worded statements that "we will not permit the export of our natural gas until, maybe, depending upon etc., etc." Instead we need to have it said loudly and boldly, as Sir Clifford Sifton would have thundered it: "We are not going to export our natural gas PERIOD."

The initial wheat price of \$1.40 is just about perfect

THE establishment of an initial price of \$1.40 a bushel for the new wheat crop is understandably not being greeted with enthusiasm. It would be very easy for the Farm and Ranch to add its voice to those already raised in protest. But we are going to resist the impulse.

True so drastic a reduction in the initial price is bound to work some hardship for some of our farmers. True, \$1.54 or some other such figure would be more acceptable. But there are some things that should be said for the \$1.40 price, if only because nobody else has been saying them.

From some of the statements emanating from spokesmen for farmer organizations, we wonder if some of them have not completely forgotten the age-old struggle on these prairies for orderly marketing of our crops.

From the very beginning, our farmers have taken the position that they are entitled to get for their wheat what our customers can and are prepared to pay for it. To achieve orderly marketing was not easy. To do so

required nothing less than the elimination of futures market gambling. Though there were many set-backs and defeats along the way, that has been achieved.

It is fundamental to this whole approach to the problem of selling grain that there should be a low initial payment followed, when the crop is sold, by a final payment. What matters is not the initial payment but the final payment.

Where this system is brought into peril is when too high a price is set for the initial payment. Have we forgotten 1928 and 1929? The disaster which hit the Wheat Pools, from which it took them 20 years to recover, resulted directly from yielding to pressure and setting the initial payment too high.

Do our farmers want the same fate to overtake their Wheat Board? It is their board. There is one certain way to destroy it, once and for all time. That is to intimidate it into setting a price that will result in forcing the taxpayers of the country to make up a whopping deficit. Woefully outnumbered as we are in Parliament, that will hap-

pen just once and the Wheat Board will be thoroughly discredited.

If it happens that the Board is able to sell all our 1950 crop at a price well above the \$1.40 figure, the farmers will get the net return from the crop. Surely it is far better to wait a few months for the final payment, than it is to bring the whole structure into danger by insisting upon an initial payment that is imprudently high.

We have got too much land in wheat in the West, much of this particular land would be much better occupied if it were re-seeded to grass. There are areas in which stubble land contains insufficient moisture to assure a good start. It would be unwise to seed this to wheat.

As we are entering a period of uncertainty of future markets for our wheat, we will be playing the game with the Wheat Board by reducing wheat acreage. This land can be turned to other grains or grass and farm income retained at around present levels. Anything that encourages these things cannot be all bad, and that applies to the \$1.40 initial price.

Frankly, we wish occasionally that some of our farm leaders would stop and ask

(Continued on page 6)

Farm and Ranch Editorials

American support prices and Canadian beef producers

ON our letter page this issue will be found an interesting note from a valued subscriber, Mr. D. E. Longshore of Leo, Alta. Mr. Longshore asks about the so-called free market for beef in the United States and comes down on the side of the cattlemen in their opposition to government floor prices.

The United States Government does not subsidize the beef producers. For some years, the parity price of beef has been far below the current market price. But where our cattlemen have gone off the rails, has been in looking at one small segment of the American economy to the exclusion of everything else. You cannot separate beef from pork, wheat, corn, peanuts and eggs because action which affects one is bound to affect all the others. The support price for corn, for example, is based upon planting of an allotted acreage by the corn producers. The acreage that is taken out of corn is put into something else. Alfalfa, for example. The farmer who plants the alfalfa may do so with the intention of buying a large number of feeder cattle in the fall. That will affect cattle prices, so just as the support price for corn affects hog prices, it also has its affect on beef prices.

The United States consumes all the beef it can produce. In time of prosperity, beef prices are high because more people can afford to buy beef. In times of depression, beef prices drop because the demand for beef declines. Unemployed factory workers eat less, and eat cheaper food, than when they are employed full time at high wages.

Or there is wheat. Wheat has a support price. Because there was a great deal of money in wheat in recent years, millions of acres of grass and range land were broken up and sown to wheat. That restricted the number of cattle that could be pastured. So wheat support prices affect beef production and beef prices.

Years ago, considerable Mexican beef found its way to American markets. In recent years that supply has been cut off completely because of Hoof and Mouth Disease. The cattle industry in the United States is very protectionist minded. Some

time ago the United States imported some tinned beef from The Argentine. Great pressure was brought to bear to have this importation stopped.

At present there is a heavy demand for Canadian cattle in the United States. So long as the United States is prosperous, and so long as the U.S. Government support programme for other farm products exists, that demand is likely to continue. But a slump in the United States would result in the beef producers reacting as they have always reacted — in demanding an embargo or prohibitive duty against Canadian cattle.

None of the factors which apply in the United States have any validity in Canada. We have no overall farm support programme that can indirectly shore up beef prices. We produce a surplus of beef which Canadians cannot consume. It seems to us that the cattlemen are ignoring that fact at their peril. More, by passing resolutions that give aid and comfort to all the opponents of the farmers of western Canada, they actively cultivated the seeds of their own destruction.

Thank the right people

WE hope our farmers will accept in the proper spirit the reduction of six cents a pound in the price of the butter they produce. After all it will go to a very worthy cause — to swell the profits of the United States vegetable oil trust and perhaps even increase the income of the peanut growers of the southern states.

This six-cent loss is a dividend from all the representatives of farm ridings in the legislatures and in Parliament who slept so soundly, and are still sleeping, during the discussion of this issue. It would only be right if our farmers could find time to drop them a note of thanks for this dividend. And they might thank the trade unions, too, for their desertion of butter in favor of margarine, at a time when union wages were higher than ever before in Canadian history.

How silly can you get? Well, figure this one out.

ORDINARILY, when a couple of our contemporaries get into an argument, we don't like to horn in. We like to start our own arguments. But the Winnipeg Free Press and Manitoba Co-operator have been arguing about premiums on coarse grains and we cannot resist the urge to insert a comment.

To the Free Press, any club that will raise welts on the Wheat Pools, the Wheat Board or the Minister of Agriculture is always seized with high glee. Lately it has been using premiums which once went to Manitoba farmers for coarse grains. Now these go into the pool and are shared by all farmers. And all because of that wicked

old Wheat Board. The Manitoba Co-operator took up the cudgel. The Free Press replied.

It argued that the farmers of Manitoba suffered some disabilities, farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta escape. They ought to get these premiums for their very own to make up for these disabilities. It occurs to us that our Saskatchewan and Alberta readers, who because of longer hauls and higher freight rates must pay more for everything they buy, and receive a lot less for everything they sell, would be interested in hearing of these disabilities. Well here they are — Manitoba land values are higher and Manitoba taxes are higher!

If land values are higher in Manitoba than in the Peace River it is because Manitoba farms are more profitable than Peace River farms. And by the special brand of logic of the Free Press (which throws us completely) owning a farm that is more profitable than another farm is a disability that requires special compensation!

A slight prod for the International Joint Commission

SURELY it is about time that the various Governments involved came to life and did something about the floods which have been doing so much damage in southern Manitoba in recent years.

North-flowing rivers always cause trouble for farmers along the route. The south end melts before the north end and ice jams develop backing up the water and flooding the land. That has been happening along the Red river since the early days of the Red River Settlement. But in recent years the serious floods have been coming closer together and doing a lot more damage.

Such international streams come under the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, a moribund body that has been inactive for some years. As rivers go, the Red may not amount to much. But its capacity for expensive mischief certainly brings it up for attention by the Joint Commission. There must be some place along its course through North Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba where its water could be impounded at flood stage and released later in the year. Or perhaps the solution is to plant trees that will hold back the water in the spring.

Another serious trouble spot has developed in Manitoba 50 miles west of the Red river along the United States boundary. It is one of the finest farming areas in Manitoba. But unless some action is taken to stop serious spring flooding, it won't be that way for very long.

Years ago, the farmers along the Assiniboine river on the Portage plains were subject to annual floods. Much of their trouble was quickly overcome when the Government undertook to straighten out the hairpin bends and reverse turns on the river. We don't suggest that a similar solution would work on the Red river. In fact, we haven't the foggiest notion of what the solution is. We only know that it is plain silly to permit rivers to go on rampages year after year without anything being done.

(Continued from page 5)

themselves whose side they are on before rushing into print. We don't see what ultimate gain will accrue to the producers from all this rocking of boats. Leadership carries with it responsibility. One test of good leadership is whether the long-term view is consistently taken. Taking the long view is not always easy. The course of least resistance always increases a leader's immediate and superficial popularity. But such leadership, lacking as it does a mature responsibility, will eventually discredit itself and destroy the organization.

As a general principle, let's leave it to the spokesmen of the Grain Exchange to get on the wrong side of such issues as these. They have the talent for it, indeed they have shown through the years an infallible instinct for it.

We're having a dreadful time trying to give money away

FOR some months now we have been urging our readers to send us their best photographs for reproduction in the Farm and Ranch. They have been sending them in at the rate of almost 500 a month. Reluctantly, we have been forced to send 99 out of a 100 back.

We would much prefer to buy pictures from our readers than from photographic syndicates. We are prepared to pay our readers full professional rates for pictures. But we have to buy pictures that will reproduce in the Farm and Ranch. Barely one in a hundred can be reproduced. Why? Because too many of you completely ignore the repeated suggestions we have printed.

There must be thousands of our readers who enjoy taking pictures. But there is a world of difference between a hurriedly taken snapshot, and a good picture. A good picture tells a story, it has clarity and composition. Above all, it has someone holding the camera who has patience.

A good photographer never cuts off the legs of his subject. He does not stand so that his shadow mars the picture. He poses his subjects where they will make the best picture. He makes certain that the subject's attention is not directed toward the camera lens. Above all, he makes certain that there is nothing in the background that will detract from the picture.

Many of the pictures we have been getting have been from our younger readers. We very much dislike disappointing them! But in many respects they are the worst offenders. They have been flooding us, lately, with horse pictures, dog pictures and pictures of themselves. We'd love to run them all. But they would be nothing but grey or black blobs in our magazine.

To them, particularly, we would like to say this: When you see a picture of a child or a pet in the Farm and Ranch, don't send us another one like it. Our readers like variety. In recent weeks we have had dozens of pictures of dogs on horseback and small children self-consciously feeding chicks or farm animals.

For those who may have missed it before, we are re-printing our photographic rules at the end of this article.

A few issues ago we started a little feature called "I Saw..." We offered a dollar to readers who sent us in reports of unusual sights they had encountered on the Prairie.

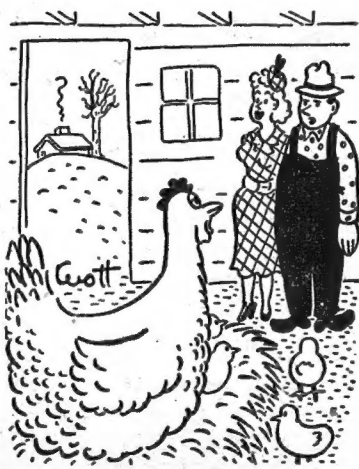
That has also got off the rails. Ninety per cent of the "I Saw"

stories that come in are concerned with signs in restaurants. That isn't what we have in mind at all. We want stories of people and places. We want stories of imaginative ways of doing things, of queer behavior of animals, including the human species, of course. But we want full identification. What did you see? Where, when, how, who, why?

We still want good pictures

We are still in the market for good pictures from our readers. We'll pay \$5 for those that make two column cuts and \$3 for single columns. But before you send them, please read these rules.

1. No more snow or winter scenes can be used.
2. We require prints not negatives and it is seldom that we can use prints less than 3 inches by 5 inches. We prefer 5 inches by 7.
3. To reproduce the print must have sharp contrast between white and black. Cloudy, fuzzy prints are hopeless.
4. Don't send pictures similar to ones we have already published, even if you think yours are much better.
5. Children and pets make good subjects. But not when they are posed unnaturally.
6. More pictures are spoiled by poor back-grounds which blend with the main subject than by any other fault.
7. No pictures can be returned unless enclosed with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.
8. We don't want snaps out of old albums. We want newsy pictures taken right now.
9. The subjects of the picture should be fully identified.
10. We don't undertake to enter into correspondence about pictures.



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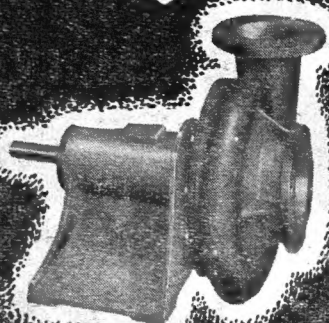
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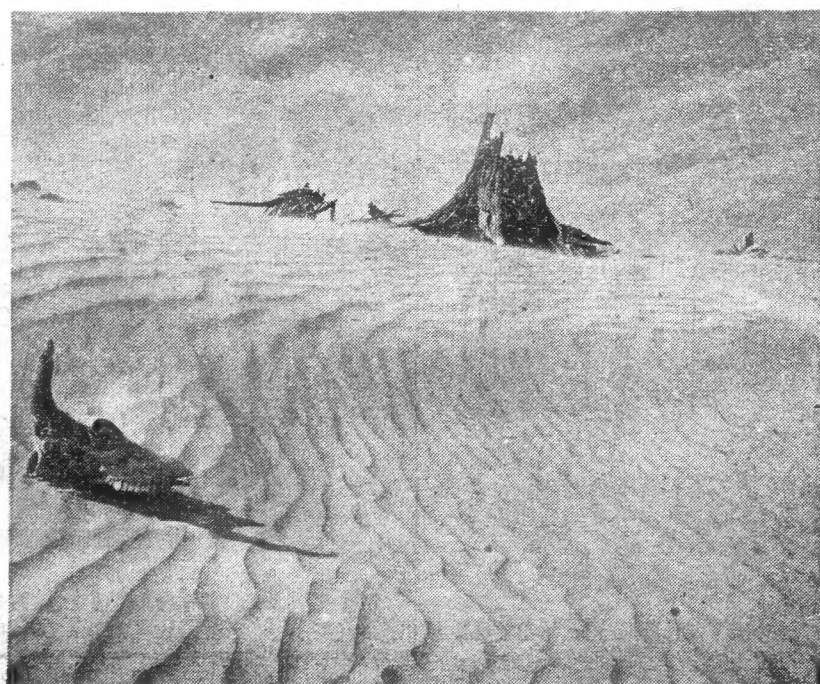
When the snow melts
in the spring in Southern
Alberta, water rushes to
find its own level, goug-
ing channels through the
rich top soil.

Does this—



Deep chasms are left,
like this one on a farm
south of Lethbridge.
Left unrepaired, such
erosion will soon produce
yawning gullies.

And the end is this—



In the end the fertile
prairie will look like this.
A hundred years of ne-
glect did just this to
what was once a garden
spot of Ontario, the Gan-
arska Valley.

Strawberry improvement

STRAWBERRY breeding at the Morden Station is mindful of the two purposes for which this fruit is grown. The commercial or large scale grower is interested in a standard or June - bearing variety suited to his conditions, which will yield a profitable spring crop. Briefly, that ideal variety for prairie conditions must be a happy combination of such characteristics as, —greater cold resistance in plant and flower than now exists; drought tolerance; resistance against the common destructive diseases; vigorous, productive plants carrying large, brightly colored, firm fruits of acceptable quality for dessert, canning and freezing; and high in Vitamin C.

Medium to late blooming varieties which ripen their fruits early are necessary. The home gardener, on the other hand, prefers the everbearing habit added to the foregoing virtues. To obtain such an all-round berry is a time consuming and difficult breeding task. Within a period of 15 years, over 90 named varieties have been tested at Morden, but none have fully qualified. Most of them have been discarded as not fully suited to prairie conditions.

At present 170 seedlings selected from controlled crosses made at the Morden Station, and over 30 numbered seedlings from other sources, are being evaluated. Some of these give promise of supplying a large part of the characteristics previously listed.

Greater hardiness has been obtained from the union of commercial varieties with the local wild species (*Fragaria virginiana*). This combination imparts improved strawberry flavor. However, small berry size, soft flesh with poor handling qualities, and excessive runnering are objectionable features which will require much breeding work to correct. More progress seems likely from crosses of such varieties as Valentine and Burgundy with the Cheyenne Station selections.

Girdles for farmers

FARMERS who drive tractors are advised to wear girdles by an Illinois doctor who claims that such men are not physically able to keep pace with the speedy vehicle science has provided for them.

The thudding, jarring action imparted to drivers by tractors travelling over rough ground gives such men a tough going over. Costly absorbent cushions alter the timing and rhythm but do not absorb the shock.

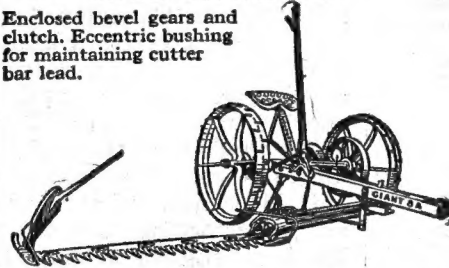
Says the Illinois doctor, "What is wrong with an old-fashioned girdle — not a two-way stretch thing, but one that a man could lace up and tuck himself into?"

A COMPLETE LINE OF HAYING MACHINERY

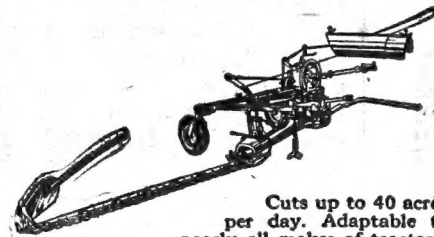


New GIANT 8A MOWER

Enclosed bevel gears and clutch. Eccentric bushing for maintaining cutter bar lead.



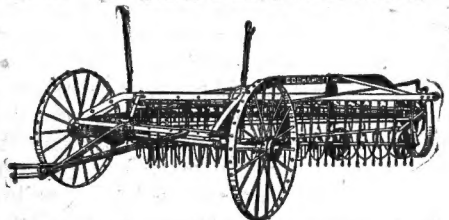
New 15A TRACTOR MOWER



Cuts up to 40 acres per day. Adaptable to nearly all makes of tractors.



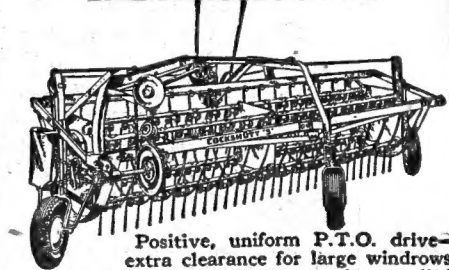
New "4" SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



4-bar cylinder gives greater capacity. Main bevel drive gear and pinion enclosed in oil bath.



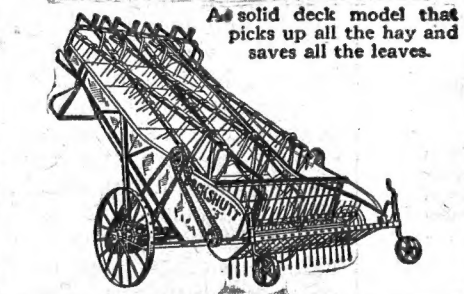
New "5" 4-BAR POWER TAKE-OFF SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



Positive, uniform P.T.O. drive—extra clearance for large windrows. A Tedding Attachment can be supplied.



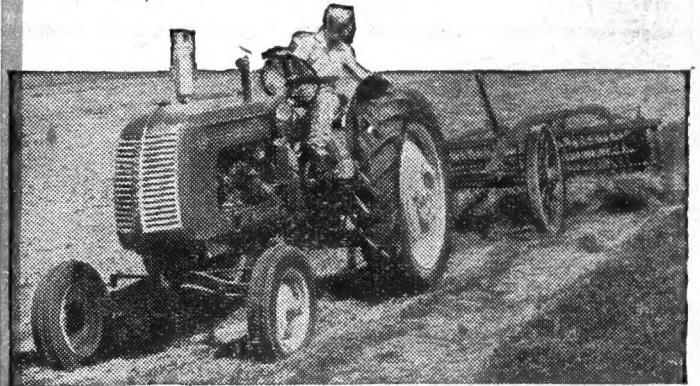
"3" COMBINATION CYLINDER and PUSH BAR HAYLOADER



Ask about the "Peerless" Sulky Rake and the lower-priced "2" Hayloader.



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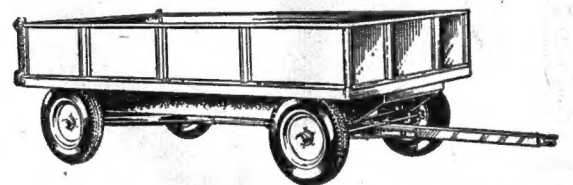
Cockshutt Haying Machines get the most from your crop . . . get it cut, off ground and under cover—when it's ready—leafy green, properly cured; high in market and feeding value.

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Cockshutt Make a full line of haying equipment, partially shown at the left.

Cockshutt tractor or horse-drawn mowers are smooth-running, light-draft, well-balanced units . . . with instant "pick-up". Cockshutt Rakes, made in sulky or two new side delivery models, are cleaner raking—form light, airy windrows. Cockshutt Hayloaders pick up all the hay and save the leaves.

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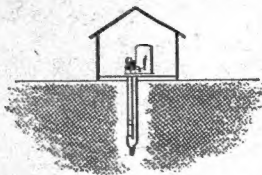
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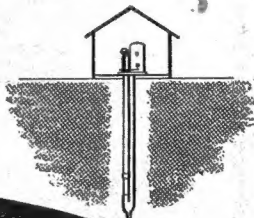
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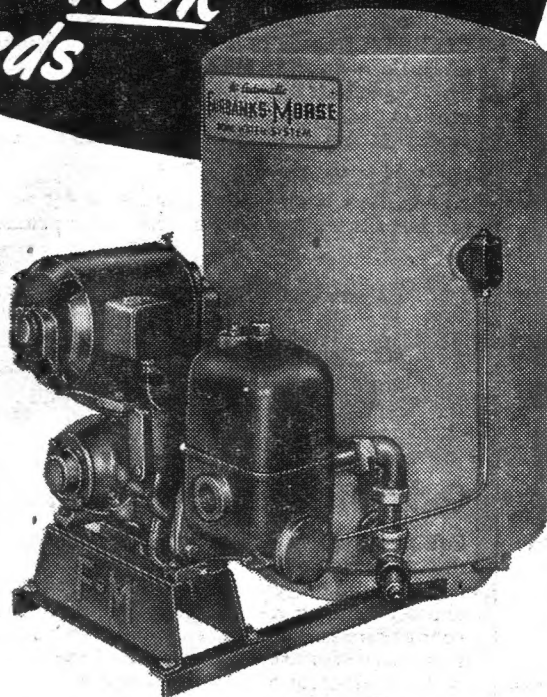


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The menace of the .22 and what can be done about it

By KERRY WOOD

NOW that the gopher, crow, and magpie shooters are abroad in the land, let's consider the .22 rifle as a menace to life, property, and livestock.

There are literally hundreds of thousands of .22 rifles owned by Western Canadians today. Almost every farmer owns such a rifle, using it as a vermin-eradicator. Town and city sportsmen own many .22 rifles, using them for target shooting and for carrying afield after pest birds and animals, as well as for shooting upland game birds during the autumn hunting season. If there is a teen-aged boy in the family, there is almost sure to be a .22 among that lad's possessions.

The .22 is a vicious little weapon — never a plaything, but always a lethal weapon. It has caused more accidents than all other privately-owned rifles, shotguns, and revolvers. Many of those accidents have snuffed out human life, or caused permanent disablement and injury to those involved in these common "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" incidents. The .22 has caused the deaths of more livestock than any other weapon — always "accidentally", of course. The shooter was aiming at a gopher, a crow, or a magpie, and didn't realize that the bullet would ricochet off the grassy sod and whine half a mile over the pasture to plunk into the brisket of a valuable Hereford.

"Just an accident — but let's get out of here before the farmer comes along. He may not understand!"

Four Out of Five

Talk to farmers about the menace of the .22, and you'll learn the disturbing fact that four out of five farmers have, at some time or another, suffered damage to livestock and property as result of .22 rifles being discharged on their home acres by unknown hunter-trespassers. The loss of a steer, a cow, a horse, pigs, sheep, turkeys, chickens — a bullet through a kitchen window, a tin chimney riddled by .22 pellets, a privy used as a target "just as a joke", and last fall one farmer told the writer about a bullet striking his tractor while he was ploughing — "those kids deliberately took a shot at me!"

Most farmers, and sportsmen, too, blame the boy-shooters for these careless .22 accidents. Gangs of boys armed with .22 rifles are often seen on Saturdays and Sundays. They never seem to bother making sure than an untenanted hill is behind their gopher targets; in brushland, they'll often shoot at head-height at crows and magpies and never worry about what's on the side of that clump of willows. Insulators are inviting targets for young .22

shooters — such destruction costs steep repair bills, workmen's time, plus inconvenience to farmers and others who have to do without light and power until the damage can be mended.

Bring up the subject of the .22 at any rural meeting: you'll be amazed at the variety and number of farm accidents described, and the angry vehemence with which most farmers condemn this plentiful little rifle. Talk to good sportsmen about .22 rifles: they'll wax wrathful about the poaching done with this inconspicuous and relatively quiet weapon. Discuss it with policemen: you'll hear details about horrible accidents and tragedies caused by this light but lethal fire-arm.

Outlaw It?

What should we do about the menace of the .22? Should that rifle be outlawed entirely?

Some are all for banning the .22 once and for all, believing that's the only way the abuses can be stopped. Others are inclined to take a more moderate view, suggesting a few reasons why we must be tolerant:

First: Most farmers believe that they need a .22 rifle on the premises to help them control pests like Goshawks, Great Horned Owls, Coyotes, Gophers, and Magpies. They feel that it is their right to shoot vermin on their own premises, while the .22 rifle is the ideal weapon for eradicating common farm pests.

Second: Sportsmen like to use the .22 vermin-control also — and enjoy helping their farmer-friends by hunting magpies, gophers, and crows. If they are known to the land-owners and



have the farmers' permission to shoot such pests on their land, all is well. Otherwise, farmers would much rather have these .22 sportsmen stay off their acres and do their shooting on target ranges.

As for shooting upland game birds with .22 rifles during the autumn hunting season, the majority of the better sportsmen consider that this should be banned by law, and at once. They argue that it isn't sporty to "pot a bird" on the ground or in a tree with a .22 rifle, especially in this day and age of scarce game. Conservation minded sportsmen claim that the time has come when only wing-shooting with shotguns should be countenanced as the sporting way to bag game-birds. Third: Some believe that the

to possess a Carrying License, which would cost a suggested \$5.00 a year.

Each Carrying License would have space on it for six farmers' names and details of other property locations, and the hunter trespassing on farmlands with a .22 rifle, intending to shoot vermin or practice out-door target shooting on that land, would be required to have his Carrying License signed by the Owner or Owners of the Farmland sanctioning this armed trespassing. This would not apply on government-owned wastelands beyond

What do you think about the .22?

Nobody has said much about it, but the deadly .22 has become a real menace to western farmers, as Kerry Wood points out in this article. Have you suffered from it? Do you agree or disagree with Mr. Wood? Let's hear from you, if you can keep your indignation within 300 words.

teen-aged boy's birthright includes the right to learn how to shoot, — and the .22 rifle is the logical rifle for that training. Most of us, remembering our own youthful days and the pleasure we derived from .22 shooting out on wastelands, will be inclined to favor the idea of giving the youngsters a chance to learn how to shoot. But wastelands near home are practically non-existent today, and it's certainly not fair to allow boys to hunt on farmlands — unless they have permission of the land-owners involved. For the most part, .22 shooting among boys should be confined to target ranges under the supervision of competent riflemen who can teach the young people marksmanship and the proper safety rules.

Then how can we control the .22, reducing its menace without banning it entirely?

By having our governments legislate to introduce a .22 Rifle "Carrying License" system.

Under these conditions: A farmer would be allowed to use a .22 rifle on his Own Land without any license, as at present. Town and city sportsmen and boy-shooters would not require any licenses when they used their .22 rifles on the premises of recognized Rifle Club target-ranges. But every .22 rifleman, man or boy, who went a-field carrying a .22 (when not on his own land, in the case of farmers) would have

farm settlement, where the Carrying License would be the only permit the .22 rifleman would be required to show a law-enforcement officer. But if a shooter was caught on farmland without the owner's signed permission on the Carrying License, then the .22 rifle would be confiscated and a stiff fine imposed.

Some of us believe that this sort of regulation would drastically reduce the yearly accident-toll of the .22 rifle. At present, you can buy a good .22 rifle for around \$8 to \$10, so almost every teen-aged boy can afford to own such a rifle. But if that boy, or his parents, had to pay an additional \$5.00 Carrying License every year, a lot of boys and parents would think twice before spending that kind of money for rifle-shooting fun. Yet the .22 would still be license-free on recognized rifle-ranges, while the farmer shooting on his own land would be able to use such a rifle on vermin as at present, without paying a license. The only shooter discriminated against by this Carrying License fee and signed permission stipulation would be the trespasser-hunter — and he's the .22 shooter we're all trying to eliminate.

How about talking over this scheme or some alternative idea at your next farmers' meeting, then making some resolution recommendations to your government representative?

New drug for coccidiosis

A NEW weapon to combat coccidiosis and fowl cholera is now available to the poultry industry. Named sulfaquinoxaline, it is one of the newest sulfa drugs and may be used both as a preventative and control measure against cecal (bloody) coccidiosis and intestinal (chronic) coccidiosis as well as to check immediate mortality due to acute fowl cholera. Coccidiosis, one of the most

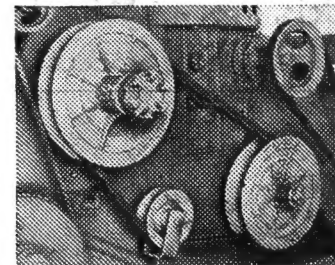
serious problems of poultrymen everywhere, has caused the loss of millions and millions of chickens. This disease is characterized by a bloody diarrhoea and an abrupt drop in feed consumption. Only by using the strictest measures of sanitation and management were the losses in recent years reduced to about 10% of all chicks hatched, although it was not unknown for losses of 50% or more to occur.

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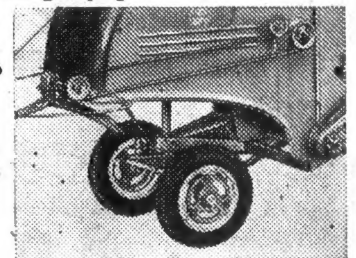
1. New low grain tank . . . so low that you can see into it easily from the seat. Reduced height makes storage easier and lowers the center of gravity for greater stability. Like all McCormick combines, the self-propelled No. 125-SPV is famed for clean threshing, and will harvest all threshable crops.

2. New unloading elevator. You don't need to stop this 12-foot combine when the 50-bushel grain tank is full. Keep right on harvesting while the new auger elevator unloads the tank into a truck or wagon. It takes less than a minute! And the grain you unload gives a clean sample . . . the McCormick separator results in minimum dockage.

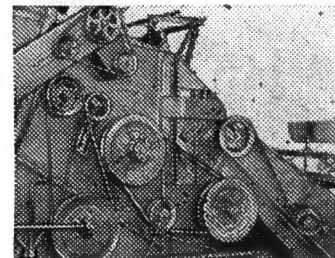


3. New variable-speed cylinder drive. Adjust the cylinder to operate from 488 to 1258 r.p.m., depending on the crop and how tough the straw is. You'll get cleaner threshing, whatever the conditions. You can change cylinder speeds in a few minutes without removing or replacing a single part and without using any special tools.

4. New wide-tread steering wheels. Operators praise the new, easier steering on both rough and smooth ground, and the sure response in turning corners. There's no whipping, even when one wheel must ride a ridge. And speaking of wheels, there's no back swath, no running over uncut grain, with this self-propelled combine.



5. New V-belt drives that replace former chain drives are quiet, vibration-reducing, skillfully engineered — each sheave the correct size for its particular job.



6. New one-piece, all-steel grain pan. Sturdy construction, for long life and trouble-free performance. See your nearby IH dealer for the full story about the McCormick 125-SPV combine.

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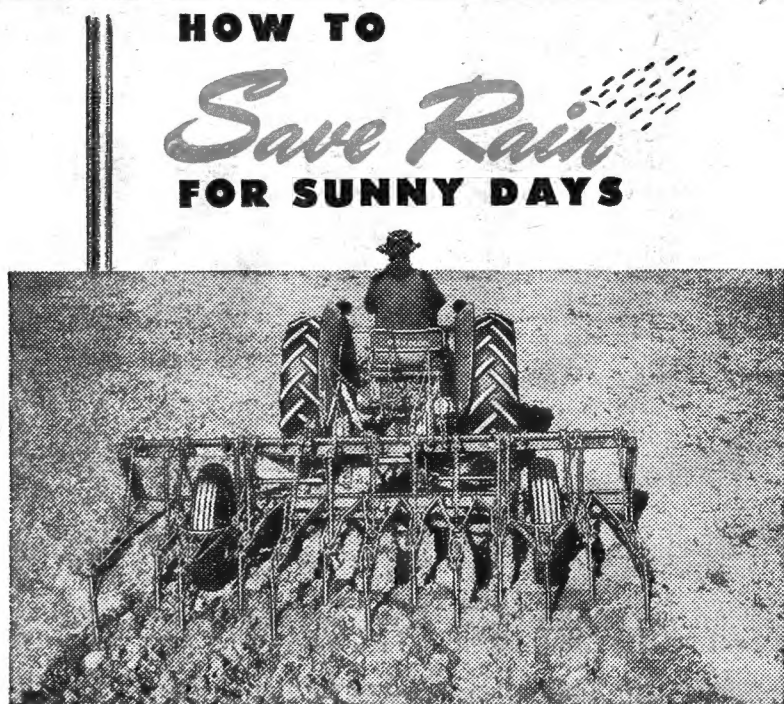
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Prize picture



Mrs. Art Greber of Lymburn, Alta., sent us this picture of her fifteen-months-old son, Billy, making an early start with the chores.

The Chinese, not the Russians, invented citrus fruits

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

EACH time I drink my morning glass of orange or grapefruit juice I feel that I should propose a toast to ancient China.

All of our citrus fruits — except possibly the lime — come originally from Asia and in China alone there are thought to be around 800 different varieties under cultivation—or which were under cultivation before the Japanese invasion. The years between that time and now are pretty much of a blank as far as accurate and extensive knowledge of Chinese agriculture is concerned. This seems likely to continue if the Communists ring down the Iron Curtain there as they have on Eastern Europe. But China of the past can still help us.

Our best varieties of oranges originated in that country and there is an interesting story in connection with the culture of that fruit in its native land. Many Chinese encyclopedias quote an old statement to the effect that only oranges which have ants are good, but this dictum was never explained. A few years ago, however, our botanists discovered that there were villages in the citrus belt of China whose inhabitants specialized in raising ants to sell to the orange growers. The villagers also raised silkworms, but only as food for their main product, the ants.

Orange Ants

This ant, *Oecophylla smaragdina*, is a common tropical species which builds silk nests on orange trees. When the trees are connected by bamboo poles the ants travel from one to another, nest-building, and at night retire into their silken houses. By this time the ants have stopped eating silkworms and are feeding on the insects

which pester the trees and fruit. As the ants never nest on the ground or attack the plants they protect, they can be removed from an orchard or garden at any time by cutting off the nests at night. When these nests are to be sold to another grower they are put into a tight bag after cutting and so delivered to the purchaser. For the last nine centuries at least the Chinese have made use of these tiny gardeners, not only for oranges but for varieties of fruit—the lychee for example. What a boon they would be to fruit growers of this country in their year-round with orchard pests.

Around 1910 there was a very serious outbreak of citrus canker in the Florida groves; so serious, in fact, that it was decided to try and find varieties of Chinese citrus fruits which were immune to this bacterial disease. This was done with some success, but it is felt by experts here that we have tapped only an infinitesimal part of the great agricultural knowledge of the Chinese and that the more we learn from them the better it will be for us.

For instance, in the first monograph on citrus fruits ever published anywhere — the Chu Lu by Han Yen-chih, brought out in 1178—there are chapters on the handling and shipping of oranges which would have saved our growers of the early 1900's a great deal of worry and hard cash. Much of their fruit spoiled in transit and it was later proved, after expensive research, that most of these losses were due to cuts and bruises caused by careless handling. Such spots were attacked by fungi and bacteria and the fruit rotted quickly.

Yet in 1179 Han Yen-chih had warned against just such carelessness in picking or general

(Continued on page 13)

Seeding grasses and legumes with the grain drill

THE ordinary grain drill is quite satisfactory for seeding grasses and legumes. In general, the newer the drill, the better it is suited for seeding these small seeded crops. For grasses, large cups in the drill box are desirable in order to reduce formation of hollow pockets; for legumes, the cup size does not matter.

Crested wheatgrass and slender wheatgrass can be seeded through a drill without mixing with any kind of material.

Brome grass seed is generally too fluffy to flow evenly through the drill, and it is necessary to mix material such as cracked wheat with it, so that it will sow uniformly. Alfalfa and sweet clover seed, on the other hand, must be mixed with something

Depth of seeding must be considered, as most forage crops do not emerge satisfactorily from depths greater than one inch. On the other hand, surface seeding or broadcasting is not satisfactory, because in this dry climate the surface soil is seldom moist enough to insure germination. When the surface soil is loose, the drill pressure springs should be released. However, when seeding is done in stubble, either late in the fall or early spring, the land is usually quite firm and considerable pressure is actually required in order to get the seed covered with soil.

Depth control attachments may be used on any double drill, and should be of value where much grass seeding is to be done. This attachment permits the use of considerable pressure on the drill without seeding too deeply.

All grasses and legumes should be seeded in rows spaced one foot apart, i.e., every other run of the drill must be plugged. In this spacing, crested wheatgrass, alfalfa, and sweet clover are seeded at 5 pounds per acre, and brome and slender wheatgrass at 8 pounds per acre.

For further information on seeding forage crops, contact your nearest Dominion Experimental Station, or Provincial Agricultural Representative.

Spray for 1,000,000 acres

REGINA. — To be ready to fight another possible grasshopper plague this summer the Saskatchewan government has ordered enough poison to provide spray and bait for a million acres, Agriculture Minister I. C. Nollet announced recently. First shipments will be ready early in May.

A new chemical, aldrin, which is more toxic than chlordane, will be used. Cost of bait this year will be 30 cents an acre, compared to 70 cents last year when chlordane was distributed.

The field crops branch is in charge of aldrin sales. Shipments will be made only to municipalities or L.I.D.'s, and farmers may obtain their requirements from their municipal or L.I.D. office. Price will be \$24 for the four-gallon can, plus freight or express from Regina.

The poison is put up in four-gallon cans. Two ounces or two-fifths of a pint of the concentrate are recommended per acre. Each gallon will treat 20 acres.

Those preferring chlordane dust may get it through their municipal office. The price will be \$3.50 for a 50-pound package f.o.b. Moose Jaw, Regina or Saskatoon. Ten pounds will treat one acre.

that will help to slow down the flow. Chop has been found suitable for this purpose.

Setting the drill, so as to sow the correct rate per acre, is a big problem when seeding grasses or legumes. One of the best guides to follow is to try the drill out on hard ground in the yard and set it so that about 35 seeds fall per foot of row. This quantity of seed is sufficient to insure a stand of any crop.

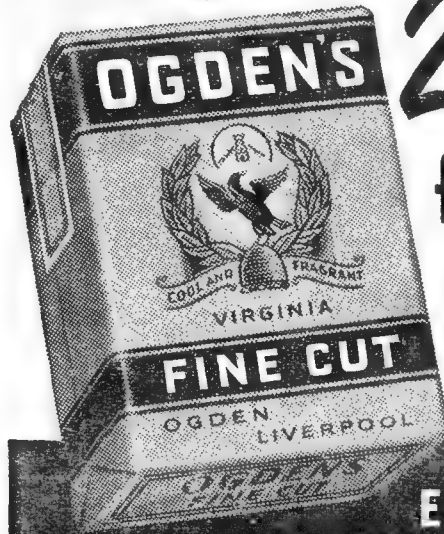
(Continued from page 12)

handling, particularly about leaving too much stem on the fruit which would rub or perforate the skin of other oranges in the same container. But it was not until 1923 that Michael J. Hagarty's translation of Chu Lu was published and by that time our carelessness had cost us both money and prestige.

The most extensive account of Chinese citrus fruits can be found in the great Chinese Imperial Encyclopedia, Ch' in Ting Ku Chin T'u Shu Shi Ch'eng. This the largest encyclopedia ever published in any country and fills 5,020 volumes, each volume containing two chapters of several hundred pages each. It was published in 1726. The chapter on citrus fruits — also translated by Mr. Hagarty — has been of great value and interest to growers. Equally important have been translations of agricultural treatises by modern Chinese writers, particularly in the field of medicinal and insecticidal plants. Just before Japan attacked Manchuria several thousand articles on economic plants were published each year in China.

What may come out of China in the future no one knows, but at least we can salute her great and glorious past.

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American political partisans can hamstring U.S. foreign policy

By BEN MALKIN

FOR a time, it seemed as if bipartisan agreement on foreign policy in the United States had broken down. Bipartisan agreement had meant that both Republicans and Democrats got behind the State Department and the administration on foreign policy. But a campaign by some Republicans against policy-makers in the State Department has been going on for some time. It culminated with accusations by Senator Joseph McCarthy, a Wisconsin Republican, that the chief architect of the American government's policy in China had been a Soviet espionage agent. This man turned out to be Owen Lattimore, a professor at John Hopkins University in Baltimore, and an expert on the Far East.

The attempt to discredit Dean Acheson, the Secretary of State, and his department could be dangerous for the West. If party politics were to enter into the formulation of American foreign policy, with a view to getting votes during an election year rather than to working out a course of action that would benefit the nation as a whole and its friends, then it is doubtful whether any objective, effective policy for dealing with Russia could ever be formulated. The effect of party politics on domestic affairs, for example, is deadening in the United States. Action is achieved but slowly, and then only at the cost of serious sacrifices to appease special interests. The same thing would happen in the foreign field, and that is why in the emergency which has hit the United States since 1941 it has been considered best to keep party politics out of foreign policy as much as possible.

In the Lattimore case, it turned out that he had merely been one of the men upon whom the State Department had called for advice with respect to its China policy. His advice had been to drop Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and seek to build up a "third force" which would be democratic, and which could win the confidence both of the Chinese peasants and the American public.

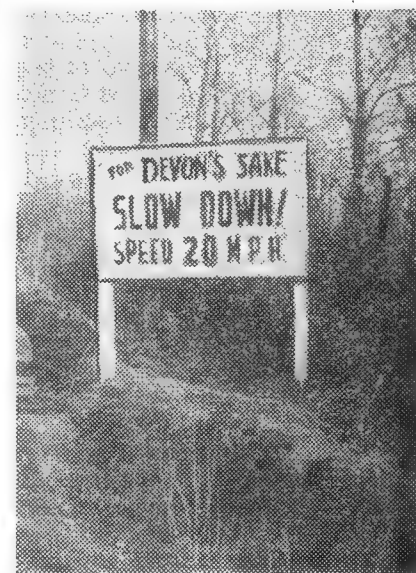
The United States did not, apparently, take his advice altogether, but vacillated for a time between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists, trying for a time after the war to get a coalition government in which both would be represented. At the same time, they stuck by Chiang, although critics of the State Department said they abandoned him. Whether the advice Lattimore gave was good or bad is beside the point. Certainly, urging a policy that may be wrong does not make a man a Communist, and it is very far

from being a spy. Yet if anything was calculated to make the American government's foreign policy an issue in the next election, this sort of attack by Senator McCarthy was.

Quick Action

President Truman acted quickly to try to restore the bipartisan policy which, with all its errors, still represents a united nation, rather than one that is quarreling. He made John Foster Dulles, the Republi-

I Saw ...



Bernard Zimmer, Handel, Sask., sent us this shot of the distinctive warning sign at Devon, Alta.

can who ran for Senator from New York last winter and was defeated by ex-Governor Herbert Lehmann, an adviser on policy. Dulles has great prestige in the Republican party. Governor Dewey, of New York, who was Republican Presidential candidate in 1948, also came to the rescue with a speech declaring that it would be folly for the Republicans to destroy the bipartisan method of working out foreign policy. But since this is an election year, further attacks in this field may be expected.

The Canadian public is deeply concerned in a continuation of bipartisan foreign policy in the United States. More than just politics is involved. For example, it is part of the administration's tariff policy to try to reduce trade barriers as much as possible in order to help the rest of the world sell more goods in the United States, and thus, by aiding in restoring their economies, of buttressing them against Russia. In a general way, this policy is agreed to in principle both by Democrats and Republicans as a weapon in the cold war.

If the Republicans decide to kick over the traces, and refuse to co-operate with the government in these policies, they could do substantial damage

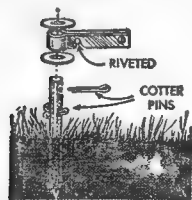
(Continued on page 15)

(Continued from page 14)

to the administrator's tariff program, despite the President's authority under the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to reduce tariffs by 50 per cent from their 1945 level. They could reduce the assistance programs which the administration has instituted, or plans to inaugurate, to impotence. This being an election year, they could force an economy drive in the armed forces which would reduce these to a dangerously weak level. From these actions, Canada and the other Western democracies would suffer, both economically and politically.

That is why Senator McCarthy, and others like him, have been described as assets to Premier Stalin. Fortunately, their purpose in seeking to discredit the State Department has been revealed as simply electioneering. Large sections of the American public do not seem to be fooled by them, for important, influential newspapers like the Christian Science Monitor, New York Herald Tribune and New York Times have attacked McCarthy in scathing terms. If the bipartisan method survives the attacks of McCarthy and his backers, it will constitute a victory for the West as important as the institution of Marshall Aid.

ROTATING TETHER PREVENTS TANGLING



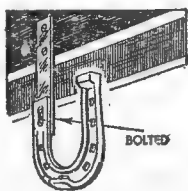
WINDING of a tether line around the stake often reduces the area of the yard capable of being covered by a watchdog or the

grazing radius of a farm animal. This will be prevented and the animal allowed the full length of the rope if a rotating tether is used. The stake is simply a length of pipe or pointed rod which is drilled transversely near the upper end for two cotter pins. Washers and a rotating arm are slipped over the stake between the cotter pins as shown. The arm is bent from a piece of flat iron to fit loosely over the pipe. Two holes are drilled through the arm, one to permit riveting the two ends of the flat iron together and the other to allow fastening the rope to the free end of the arm.

• • •

HORSESHOE PROVIDES CEILING HANGER

BOLTED or welded to flat-iron extensions, a pair of horseshoes can be suspended from garage ceiling to provide a convenient hanger for an extension ladder. They also can be used to form a rack for clothes poles, pipe and other hard-to-store items. One arm of the horseshoe is cut off, as shown, and the flat iron is fastened to a joist or rafter.



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FIELD NOTES

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This new soil fumigant (a Methyl Bromide-Chloropicrin mixture) when applied under a gas-proof cover, has given excellent control of weed and grass seeds, roots and stolons, nematodes, white grubs, wireworms and certain soil diseases. It is useful for treating seed beds, propagating beds, hot beds, cold frames, greenhouse ground beds, potting soils, compost, manure-piles and local areas where trees and shrubs are to be planted. At higher dosages, control of certain fungus organisms is assured.

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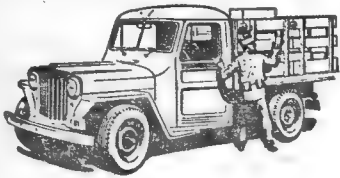


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Prize picture



Mrs. B. A. Workes, Cassils, Alta., got this picture of her twins, Bonnie and Donnie, in their one sheep-powered wagon.

History's most ancient nuisance the five-eyed, long-horn, 'hopper

By PAUL HUXLEY

A NEAR-SIGHTED insect with five eyes, whose hearing apparatus and part of its breathing system are in its belly, and which makes a "fiddling" sound by chafing the rim of the forewing with a file on the side of the leg — that's the pesky grasshopper.

The locust or grasshopper has been a destructive pest, throughout recorded history. He has been the single-handed cause of many a depression and famine.

Its periodical visitations, in large swarms, in Biblical times, were regarded as plagues, and, in some backward countries, the destruction caused was so severe that the unfortunate inhabitants were obliged, like John the Baptist of old, to eat the locusts. Over a century ago, the young struggling Mormon colony in Utah could have lost its crops, and maybe perished, through a huge grasshopper "invasion". Fortunately, a large flight of seagulls arrived on the scene, soon afterwards, and quickly devoured those insects. Today in Salt Lake City, the beautiful Mormon capital, an imposing monument, with a seagull at the top, commemorates that timely deliverance.

Life History

In the fall the female grasshopper, using her ovipositor, or egg chamber, digs a hole in the ground in which she lays her eggs in clusters or "pods". In June, when the soil is warm, the young grasshoppers called "nymphs" hatch out and greedily devour grass or any other plant life available. If born in the vegetable garden, they destroy the flowers, fruits, leaves and seeds, also the upper part of carrot roots. The bodies of the young grasshoppers, which are each the size of a kernel of wheat, are covered with a unique hornlike skin which is soft for an hour or so only, to permit growth, and then hard-

ens and is discarded to permit further development.

Wing pads emerge and increase in size at each skin shedding, and, after the fifth "molt", the insect is mature. Young grasshoppers usually take six weeks to become adults.

Of the numerous kinds of grasshoppers the principal ones are the "long-horned" and the "short-horned" varieties. "Short-horned" grasshoppers, often called locusts, have short feelers, small ovipositors and three-jointed feet. They are the



common brown field grasshoppers which are identical with the locusts of the Bible, and those associated with the Utah incident.

"Long-horned" grasshoppers have feelers of greater length than their bodies and four-jointed feet. They comprise, amongst others, the cricketlike, wingless specimens, the green meadow grasshoppers, and the Katydid.

Since all grasshoppers die when the hard frosts come, it goes without saying that the way to prevent a large grasshopper population next year is by destroying as many eggs as possible, and by killing, by poisoning, as many nymphs as you can,

Ploughing land in the fall, in which eggs may be laid, will lead to the crushing of a great many eggs while others will be buried too deeply to permit the nymphs to escape to the surface in the early summer. When the warm weather starts it is a good plan to spread poisoned bran bait made by mixing twenty-five pounds of bran, one pound of sodium fluosilicate, and approximately two and a half gallons of water.

The bait should be spread evenly over the ground at the rate of not more than twenty pounds per acre. It should be put out during the morning of a day which the weather man predicts will be clear and warm. The bait should cause the deaths of thousands of grasshoppers. If necessary, for financial or other reasons, 50% or even 75% of the bran could be replaced by sawdust.

Provincial Departments of Agriculture this year will make poisoned bait available through the Municipal Councils and other channels.

In the case of gardens it might be added that when they are cultivated and weedless there are very few grasshopper eggs.

The destruction of locusts in adjacent fields virtually prevents garden damage.

More power in Manitoba

POWER purchased and generated by the Manitoba Power Commission during January showed an increase of 46 per cent over the same month a year ago, it is announced by W. D. Fallis, general manager. The unprecedented number of farms connected to the Hydro system during the latter part of 1949 was the principal factor in the increase from 15,969,136 kilowatt hours generated in January, 1949, to the figure of 23,418,856 kilowatt hours for January of this year.

Although further farm line construction has been suspended until spring, when the 1950 electrification program will be launched to bring Hydro service to 5,000 farms and 33 villages, improvements to substations continue. During January, new installations were made in sub-stations at Austin, Jordan, and Carman, and sub-stations at Grandview and Dauphin were enlarged to provide additional capacity for surrounding farm areas.

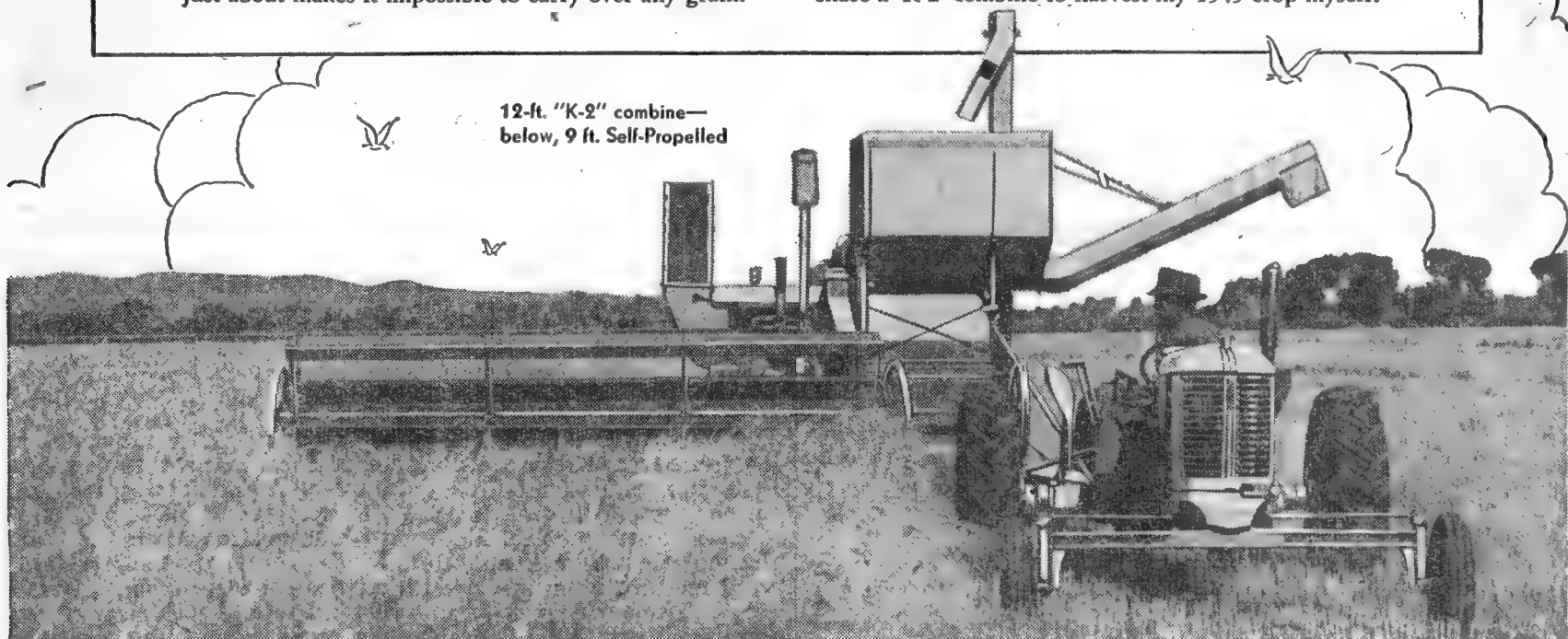
The Commission has already commenced its canvas of 5,000 farmers in 51 municipalities and residents of 15 villages scheduled to receive electric service in 1951. The first areas from which contracts are now being accepted are located in the rural municipalities of Gimli, Springfield, St. Andrews, Rhineland, Pembina, Stanley and Brokenhead.

"JUST ABOUT IMPOSSIBLE TO LOSE ANY GRAIN"

"My 'K' combine has given six years of good service at minimum expense," says Frank Feser. "In 1949 I purchased another Case combine, a 'K-2.' It is quiet, smooth-running, and certainly has capacity for handling heavy grain, delivering an even flow into the cylinder which prevents slugging. The new construction of this 'K-2' just about makes it impossible to carry over any grain."

Bryce McDowell writes: "Two years ago I hired three custom operators to combine 700 acres of wheat and flax. One of them had a Case 'K-2.' It harvested more acres in less time and did nicer, cleaner work. In hauling to market there was no dockage at all on the grain combined with the 'K-2.' This demonstration induced me to purchase a 'K-2' combine to harvest my 1949 crop myself."

12-ft. "K-2" combine—
below, 9 ft. Self-Propelled



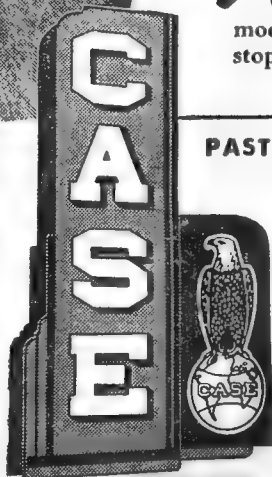
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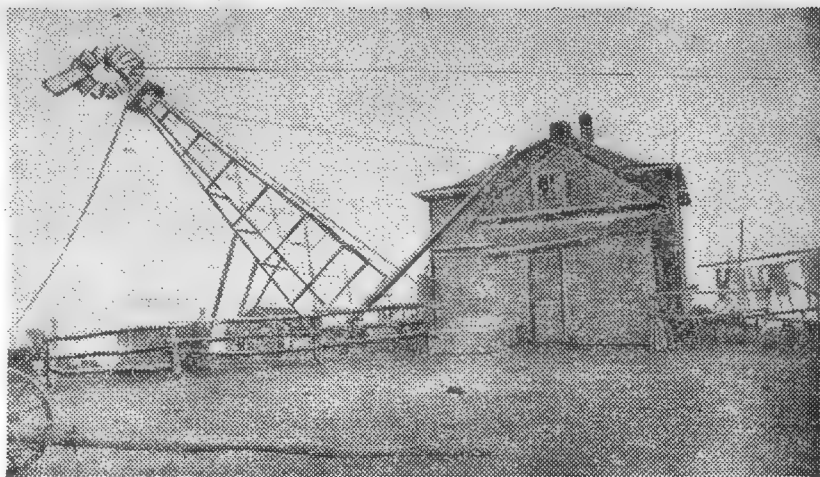
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GREYHOUND

Going Up



Walter Schafer, R.R. 1, Olds, Alta., had his camera handy when this new windmill was erected on their farm.

How much does it cost to own and operate farm machinery?

Two members of the staff of the Dominion Experimental Station at Swift Current recently sought answers to this question. Farm and Ranch readers should be interested in this study.

By J. L. THOMPSON and A. WENHARDT

A WORKING knowledge of farm machinery operating costs is of vital concern to the farmer in Western Canada. Ways and means of calculating the actual cost by a straight forward method, in an attempt to establish some degree of uniformity, is extremely desirable. Further, custom use of farm machinery is on the increase, and the custom operator requires a uniform and reliable method of calculating these costs which will be fair and understandable to both parties.

This publication is planned to provide the farm machinery operator with a method of obtaining an accurate cost estimate for his own particular equipment, and thereby determine his regular farm operating costs, as well as establish equitable custom rates.

Factors Considered

In arriving at farm machinery operating costs, the main factors to be considered are:

- Basic or fixed costs.
- Operating costs.
- Labor costs.

The figures for these data are taken from records which have been kept at the Station for over twenty years.

All costs have been kept on the hour basis, because it has been found to be the most uniform and equitable.

Probable Life Estimates

A probable life estimate has been determined for each class of machine as follows:

Tractors	10,000 hours
Tillage machinery	3,000 hours
Seeding machinery	2,000 hours
Harvesting machinery	2,000 hours

Basic or Fixed Costs

These costs include the interest, depreciation, and repair charges for each individual machine.

Interest

Sound business demands that every dollar be used to best ad-

vantage, and that it earn a profit at least equivalent to current interest rates. The best method for determining the proper rate to charge is the current rate at which farm working capital may be borrowed from the local bank. An interest charge of six per cent is commonly used, and is a fair average of the rate quoted for working loans to farmers by most banks. Other rates may be applied as determined by local rates. A rate of six per cent on one-half of the replacement value is used for these calculations.

The following example is used for a \$2,400.00 tractor working 800 hours per year:

Example A

Interest per year:

$$6 \times 1 \times \$2,400.00 = \$72.00$$

100 2

Interest cost per hour of use:

$$\$72.00 = \$ 0.09$$

800

The following example is used for a \$1,000.00 one-way disk harrow with seeder attachment working 200 hours per year:

Example B

Interest per year:

$$6 \times 1 \times \$1,000.00 = \$30.00$$

100 2

Interest cost per hour of use:

$$\$30.00 = \$ 0.15$$

200

Depreciation Cost

Depreciation, a factor very often neglected when calculating farm machinery operating costs, must be considered. As the machine is used, its value lessens due to natural wear, weathering, accidental damage, obsolescence, and the introduction of new models. Depreciation must be charged so that when a machine has completed its life estimate, or is worn out, sufficient money is available for replacement.

The method of calculating de-

preciation, as used in the following example, reduces the value of the machine by an equal amount for each hour of use during its probable life. With this method, the machine depreciation cost per hour remains constant throughout the estimated life of the machine.

Example C

The following example is used for a \$2,400.00 tractor with a probable life estimate of 10,000 hours:

Depreciation cost per hour of use:	
\$2,400.00	= \$ 0.24
10,000	

"I Saw ...

On hearing a noise I looked out the kitchen window and was surprised as well as sorry for the poor pig in the yard. He was stopped in its track as one of the horses had hold of the pig's tail. I thought it might bite it off, so rushed out and made the horse let go. The pig went on its way, but had no curl in its tail for a while.

Mrs. Frank Stockton.

Wordsworth, Sask.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

Example D

The following example is used for a \$1,000.00 one-way disk harrow with a probable life estimate of 3,000 hours:

Depreciation cost per hour of use:	
\$1,000.00	= \$ 0.33
3,000	

Repair Cost

Proper maintenance and systematic repairing will normally keep farm machinery in first-class working condition throughout its estimated probable life. From a study of records, the repair charges, based upon present replacement values for the different types of farm machinery should be as follows:

Tractor—

10,000 hours, 80 per cent of present replacement cost for repairs.

Tillage machinery—

3,000 hours, 100 per cent of present replacement cost for repairs.

Seeding machinery—

2,000 hours, 150 per cent of present replacement cost for repairs.

Harvesting machinery—

2,000 hours, 150 per cent of present replacement cost for repairs.

These values for repairs include actual repair parts, time required to obtain repair parts, shop equipment, and labor required for doing actual repair work, and also lost time in the field for repairing machine.

Example E

The following example is used for a \$2,400.00 tractor with a probable life estimate of 10,000 hours:

Repair cost per hour of use:	
80 x \$2,400.00	= \$ 0.19
100	10,000

Example F

The following example is used for a \$1,000.00 one-way disk harrow with seeder attachment with a probable life estimate of 3,000 hours:

Repair cost per hour of use:	
100 x \$1,000.00	= \$ 0.33
100	3,000

Basic Rate Calculation

Now, having determined the interest, depreciation, and repair charges, the basic cost or fixed cost per hour of use can be determined.

Example G

For the \$2,400.00 tractor working 800 hours per year:

Interest charge per hour of use from Example A =	\$ 0.09
Depreciation charge per hour of use from Example C =	0.24
Repair charge per hour of use from Example E =	0.19

Total basic cost per hour of use	= \$ 0.52
----------------------------------	-----------

Example H

For the \$1,000.00 one-way disk harrow with seeder attachment operating 200 hours per year:

Interest charge per hour of use for Example B =	\$ 0.15
Depreciation charge per hour of use from Example D =	0.33
Repair charge per hour of use from Example F =	0.33

Total basic cost per hour of use	= \$ 0.81
----------------------------------	-----------

Hence, by using the above method, the basic or fixed cost charge per hour for the different types of farm machinery can be determined.

Total Cost of Operation

After the basic charge or cost per hour has been determined, it is necessary to add all operating costs, such as the cost of fuel, oil, and grease, together with the labor, in order to determine the operating charge or cost per hour.

Example I

For the \$2,400.00 tractor operating 800 hours per year:

Basic cost from Example G	= \$ 0.52
Local fuel charges at 22 cents per gallon using 2 gallons per hour	= 0.44
Oil and grease at 7 cents per hour	= 0.07
Local labor cost including room and board	= 0.60

Total operating cost per hour of use	= \$ 1.63
--------------------------------------	-----------

Example J

For the \$1,000.00 one-way disk harrow operating 200 hours per year:

Basic cost per hour of use from Example H	= \$ 0.81
Oil and/or grease	= 0.01

Total operating cost per hour of use	= \$ 0.82
--------------------------------------	-----------

Example K

For the \$4,500.00 self-propelled combine operating 200 hours per year:

(Continued on page 20)

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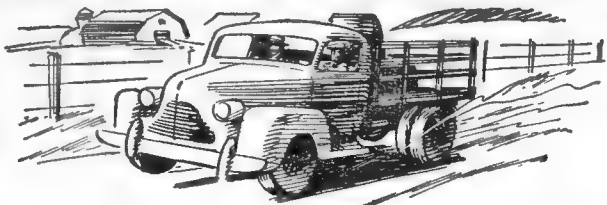


MARSHALL-WELLS
PAINTS · VARNISHES · ENAMELS



AT ALL MARSHALL-WELLS DEALERS

BEST FOR FARM ENGINES



PEERLESS MOTOR OIL

"YOU CAN'T BUY A BETTER MOTOR OIL"

It's "alloyed" to lubricate longer. Peerless reduces sludging and retards the formation of corrosive acids that cause most engine wear. Does a complete lubrication job on all farm equipment.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY LIMITED



Everywhere!

BRIER

Cool in any pipe!

CHICKS THRIVE AND GROW RAPIDLY ON



CHICK FEEDS

Money-Maker feeds pack all the "get-up and grow" nourishment for promoting rapid growth, health and chick vigor. Now that maximum production from every feed dollar is so important for poultry profits, it will pay you well to match your good management with quality feed . . . MONEY-MAKER FEED!

See your local U.G.G. Agent or Money-Maker Feed Dealer for . . .



CHICK STARTER



CHICK GROWER

Manufactured in Edmonton by



Forty-Four years of service to Farmers and Stockmen.

How much does it cost to own and operate farm machinery?

(Continued from page 19)

Basic cost per hour of use	= \$ 6.31
Local oil and grease charges at 14 cents per hour	= 0.14
Local fuel charges at 22 cents per gallon using 2 gallons per hour	= 0.44
Local labor cost including room and board	= 0.50
Total operating cost per hour of use	= \$ 7.49

combine for 200 hours of use per season:

Basic rate \$6.31 + 50 per cent increase \$3.16	= \$ 9.47
Fuel	= 0.44
Oil and grease	= 0.14
Labor	= 0.60

Total custom charge per hour of use = \$10.65

Example D

For a \$2,100.00 twine type automatic tying pick-up baler with

"I Saw . . .

One day when I came to school I saw a small boy running in the sticky mud with large rubber boots. Then all of a sudden I saw him come back in stockings, he picked up his boots and looked ashamed of himself. Then he scampered into the school-house with muddy stockings. He felt queer but all the other pupils had a hearty laugh.

Johnny Wiebe (aged 12)
Lowe Farm, Man.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

Factors Considered

There are, however, a number of important factors that must be taken into account when custom work is considered. These factors include:

- Weather hazard during the custom work period.
- Moving operations from job to job.
- Certain soil types and operating conditions require higher maintenance costs, and possibly the hourly performance of the machine may be decreased.

Calculation for Custom Charges

It is readily apparent that some additional charge is required over and above the basic, fuel, oil, grease, and labor costs in order to take care of the above factors, and any other unforeseen circumstances that may be regarded as a protective measure for the owner of farm machinery.

A relatively straight forward method of doing this is to increase the basic rate by 25 or 50 per cent, or whatever is regarded as a suitable increase by the parties concerned.

Example A

For a \$2,400.00 tractor for 800 hours of use per season:

Basic rate \$0.52 + 50 per cent increase \$0.26	= \$ 0.78
Fuel	= 0.44
Oil and grease	= 0.07
Labor	= 0.60

Total custom charge per hour of use = \$ 1.89

Example B

For a \$1,000.00 one-way disk harrow with seeder attachment for 200 hours of use per season:

Basic rate \$0.82 + 10 per cent increase \$0.41	= 0.41
Total custom charge per hour of use	= \$ 1.24

Total custom charge per hour for tractor and one-way disk harrow from above examples:
\$1.89 + \$1.24 = \$ 3.13

Example C

For a \$4,000.00 self-propelled

an auxiliary engine for 200 hours of use per season:

Basic rate \$2.94 + 50 per cent increase \$1.47	= \$ 4.41
Fuel	= 0.22
Oil and grease	= 0.07

Total custom charge per hour of use = \$ 4.70

Example E

Total custom charge for tractor and twine type automatic tying pick-up baler (less twine):

\$2,400 tractor (800 hrs./yr.)	= \$ 1.56
Pick-up baler	= 4.70

Total custom charge per hour of use = \$ 6.26

If the special baler twine costs 35 cents per pound and 2.5 pounds are required for each ton of hay or straw, the cost of twine per ton would be 88 cents.

Suppose 25 tons of hay are baled in a 10-hour day, then the cost per ton on the above basis would be worked out as follows:

Total custom charge of tractor and baler (less twine), \$6.26 x 10	= \$62.60
Cost of twine at 88 cents per ton for 25 tons,	
\$0.88 x 25	= 22.00

Total custom charge = \$84.60
Custom charge per ton: \$84.60 = \$3.38

25

Suppose each ton of hay is made up

of 30 bales, custom charge per
bale:
84.60 = \$0.11

30 x 25

Example F

For a \$650.00 tractor mounted
combination sweep and tractor
working 200 hours per year.

Basic rate \$0.91 + 50 per
cent increase \$0.46 = \$1.37

Total custom charge for tractor and
combination sweep and stacker:

Example E (\$1.56) + Example F
(\$1.37) = \$2.93 per hour

Cost per ton if 25 tons are stacked
in 10-hour day:

10 x \$2.93 = \$1.17 (approximately)

25

Conclusions

These rates and examples are
outlined as a guide to the farm-
er, the custom operator, and the
person having work done to ar-
rive at a suitable and fair
charge. Farm machinery oper-
ating costs and custom charges
can be calculated for machines
not shown, if the owner or op-
erator knows the present replace-
ment cost of the equipment. In
addition, the correct probable
life estimate in hours for each
individual machine must be used
when calculating interest, de-
preciation, and repair charges.

Grain prices and freight rates

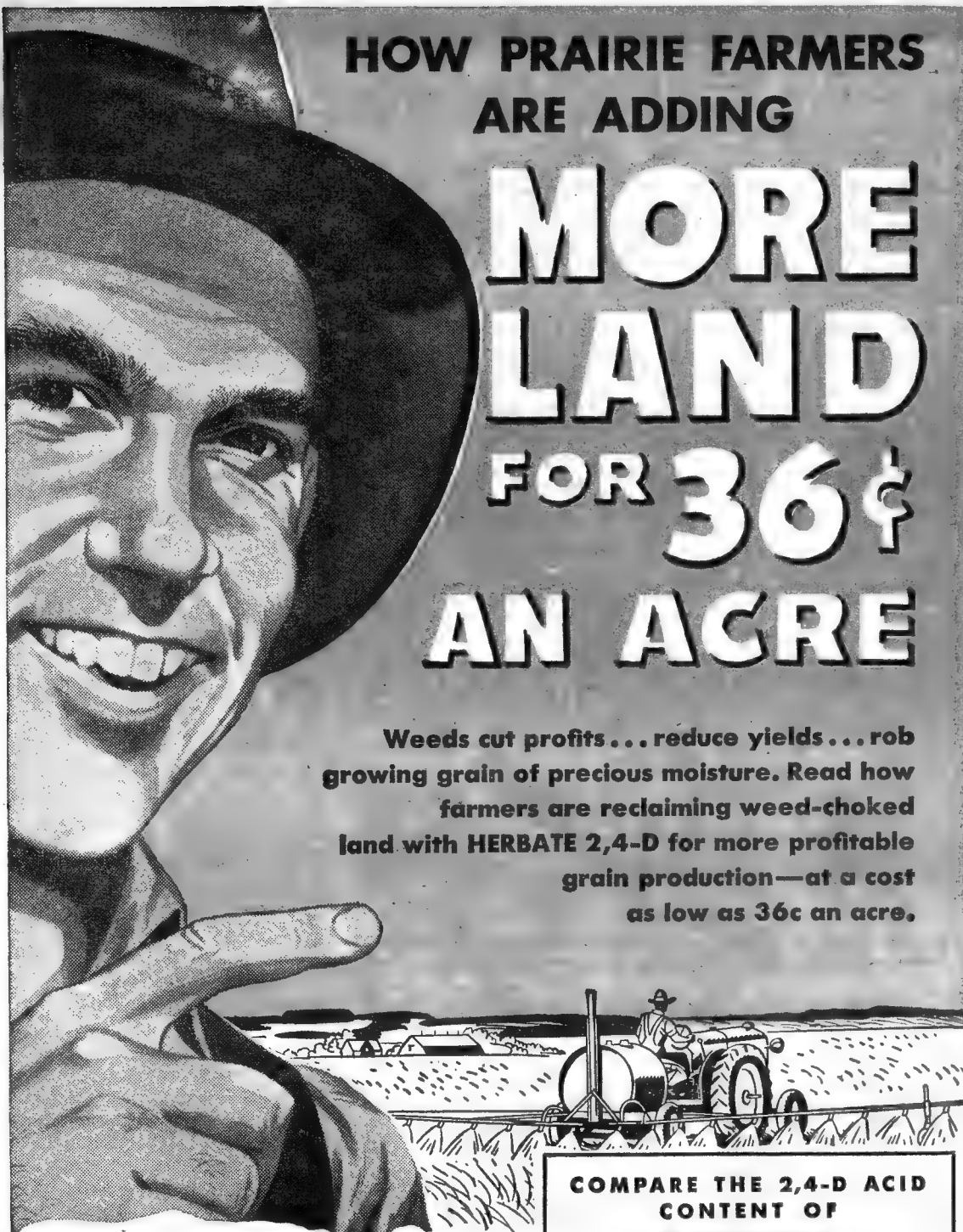
(From the Wheat Pool Budget)

CANADIAN Pacific Railway wit-
nesses before the Royal
Commission on Transportation
said that it was difficult to un-
derstand what reasonable argu-
ment can be advanced for inabil-
ity to pay higher rates on grain
in view of the fact that the grain
now commands higher prices
than when the Crowsnest rates
went into effect. They said that
since the Crowsnest rates were
negotiated the price of grain
had risen 150 per cent.

If freight rates on grain went
up and down with the prices of
grain, farmers in Western Can-
ada would have no great cause
for complaint but the freight
rates on wheat were just the
same in 1932 when Alberta
farmers were obtaining an av-
erage farm price of 32c for their
wheat as they were in 1924 when
the average farm price was
\$1.20.

The inflationary period since
the war has raised the price of
grain and other farm products
but there is no guarantee of any
permanency in such prices.
There is one thing that the
farmers can be sure of, however,
and that is if freight rates go up
they stay there.

It seems an amazing thing
that the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way having entered into a
solemn agreement with the Ca-
nadian government for the
maintenance of freight rates,
now seeks to have that agree-
ment treated as "a scrap of
paper". If the company wants
its obligations wiped off the
slate it should be willing to reci-
procate by the restoring of tan-
gible assets it received.



HOW PRAIRIE FARMERS ARE ADDING

MORE LAND FOR 36¢ AN ACRE

Weeds cut profits... reduce yields... rob
growing grain of precious moisture. Read how
farmers are reclaiming weed-choked
land with HERBATE 2,4-D for more profitable
grain production—at a cost
as low as 36c an acre.

Thousands of farmers are literally adding acres
of profit-earning land to their farms by getting
rid of the weeds which cut so heavily into yields
and profits.

Their experience proves that, with HER-
BATE 2,4-D, yields can be increased by as much
as 4 to 6 bushels per acre. And with wheat at
present prices that means from \$7.00 to as much
as \$10.50 per acre.

Only 36c worth of HERBATE 2,4-D is enough
to treat an acre of weed-infested land! How else
can you get so big a return for such a small
investment?

KILL WEEDS... CONSERVE MOISTURE

Weeds steal badly needed moisture. Weeds cut
down your yield and increase dockage. They mean
more wear and tear on farm machinery, make
your harvesting cost higher.

HERBATE 2,4-D has amply proved that it
gives dependable, low-cost weed control in grow-
ing grain and flax. It kills sensitive weeds outright,
keeps even the tough ones, like Russian thistle,
pigweed, etc., under control. You need as little
as $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of a pint of HERBATE per acre to
assure effective weed control.

Buy a brand
you can depend on

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
HERBATE 2,4-D



COMPARE THE 2,4-D ACID CONTENT OF HERBATE WITH OTHER BRANDS

When you buy 2,4-D weed killer, see first
how much 2,4-D Acid (in ounces or pounds
per gallon) it contains. Read the label care-
fully and compare the 2,4-D Acid content
of HERBATE with other brands. It's
HERBATE'S high 2,4-D Acid content that
makes it so effective and economical.

HERBATE 2,4-D

A product of Canada's largest manufacturer
of chemicals

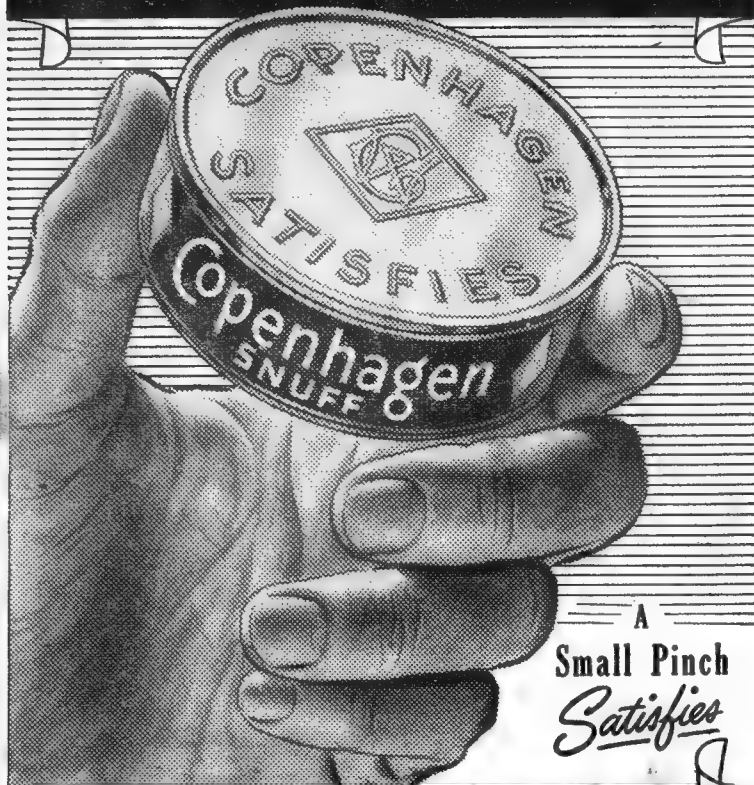
Like "Ceresan" M and many other widely-
used pesticides, HERBATE is a product
of the Agricultural Chemicals Division of
CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED,
long established leaders in modern pest
control products.



CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED
Agricultural Chemicals Division
WINNIPEG

Regina · Edmonton · Calgary · Vancouver
Halifax · Montreal · Toronto · Chatham, Ont.

COPENHAGEN



A
Small Pinch
Satisfies

"The World's Best Chew"

IT'S DATED TO GUARANTEE FRESHNESS



Junior Farmer with a future

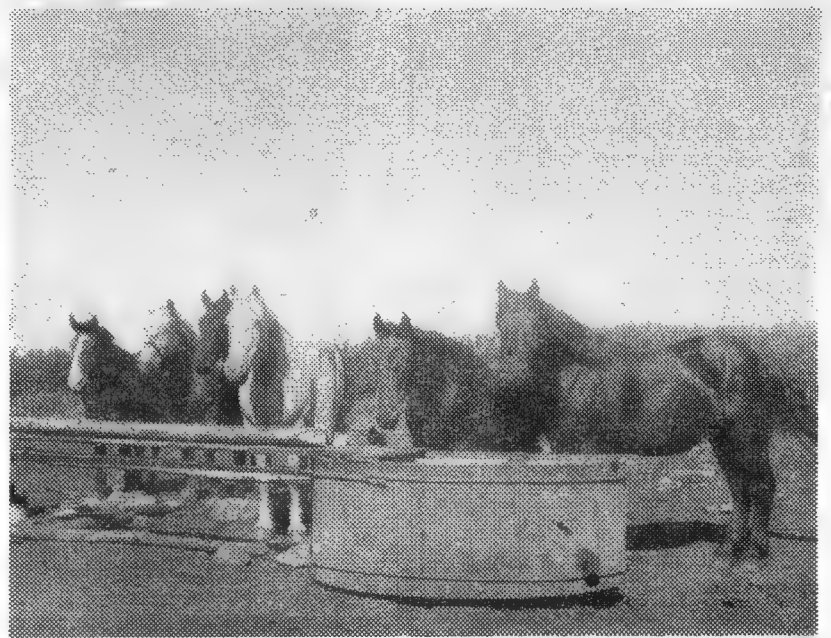
HE'S ambitious, that boy. Does chores for his father. Hires out to neighbouring farmers. Keeps some livestock of his own. And he saves his money.

Like many another farmer's son he has plans and is doing something about them *now*. He is wise enough to know that the habit of saving something out of every dollar he earns can be the very foundation of his future success. *It is never too early to start a savings account.*

PARENTS: Ask for a copy of our booklet "Financial Training for Your Son and Daughter". It is full of practical and helpful suggestions on this important subject. Available at all branches.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Atten-shun!



Mrs. M. A. Neely of Elnora, Alta., won \$5 for this strikingly beautiful picture of six farm horses with ears perked and heads erect.

B.C. Dairymen launch counter attack on margarine

By A. J. DALRYMPLE

SPURRED into action by colorful and effective margarine advertisements, members of the organized B. C. Dairymen's Association have decided to step out and meet the competition through contributions toward a national publicity campaign which they estimate will run into more than \$250,000.

The decision was made at a two-day general meeting held in Abbotsford, which saw about 150 persons present to review the past half century of dairying in British Columbia, and the attempts made during that time to weld together an effective and influential organization.

It was admitted that because milk, butter and cheese were major items of diet, farmers had taken it for granted that their products would be sold. But they had now reached the conclusion that an aggressive campaign would be necessary to meet the competition of cheap, imported vegetable oils.

Referring to the advertising campaign, he declared that the U.S.A. farmers had found themselves in the same position as Canadians, and that during the past few years they had built the campaign up to the spending of a million dollars per year.

"Packaging is now an important item in selling dairy products," he declared. Margarine manufacturers have attractive packages and smart publicity in color.

"We want to create enthusiasm among the younger set. They are asking for soft drinks. We want to educate them to the food drinks such as chocolate milk.

"We must direct the consumer toward dairy products. The individual producer should contribute toward the \$250,000 fund. It is estimated that the

cost to the producer would be 10 cents per cow per year to start. It will cost about seven cents per year per cow after the campaign gets under way."

Alex Mercer, president, B.C. Federation of Agriculture, and general manager, Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, an organization of more than 5,000 members, declared: Dairymen of Canada have been derelict in popularizing their products.

Sleeping Producers

"The dairy industry has been afflicted with creeping paralysis. I remind you that no dairy product can escape the influence of the foreign invader, — margarine.

"We have to inform the public of the value of dairy products. We have decided on a voluntary levy of one cent per pound on all butterfat produced in June; or the equivalent in milk, during that month, to finance a campaign in excess of \$250,000.

Mr. Mercer was also emphatic in his declaration that membership fees in farm organizations should be higher, and that the B.C. Dairymen's Association fees should be at least \$5 per year.

He added: "You should raise your sights. It is very discouraging for an organization to be short of funds."

One of the features of the meetings was a panel discussion on milking parlors and loafing barns. It was stated that with loose housing animals could stand more cold, were more comfortable, had better appetites, less injuries, and that labor costs were less.

The delegates voted, with few dissenting votes, that all persons engaged in the production, processing and distribution of dairy products in B.C., be eligible for membership.

All persons engaged in manufacture or distribution of dairy equipment and supplies may become associate members, and shall enjoy all privileges except that of voting.

Among those in attendance were purebred breeders from the Fraser Valley, Vancouver Island, the Okanagan and the Cariboo. They were joined by representatives of Dominion and provincial governments, the University of B.C., officials of dairy equipment manufacturers and transportation corporations.

They discussed various mediums which would be used in the advertising campaign. These included: newspapers, magazines, radio and posters, as well as billboard spreads and retail store window dressings. Wherever possible, color and photos will be used to attract attention.

Percy Reed, western field representative of dairy farmers of Canada, gave a review of the industry, showing the need for changes in farm practice in various districts to meet changing conditions.

He spoke of efforts necessary to combat soil erosion, and extension of grass farming; but, he emphasized that thought must also be given to markets and a profitable career for the producer.

For purposes of organization and administration, the province has been divided into five dairy zones. The board of directors will consist of 12 elected members.

District 1—Vancouver Island and Gulf Islands, one producer and one processor; 2—Lower mainland, three producers and two processors; 3—Salmon Arm and Okanagan, two producers and one processor; Kootenay and Columbia Valleys—one producer; 5—Cariboo and Central B.C., one producer.

Poultry Appeal

Packaging and advertising are two major subjects under discussion by West Coast Poultrymen. At a recent meeting they had departmental store experts give demonstrations on preparing poultry with consumer appeal.

They stated that the old-fashioned way of hanging chickens in retail windows, with heads and feet attached, is on the way out; and that in a few years, all poultry will be sold "ready for the oven".

The birds will be prepared for boiling, roasting, frying and fricassee, wrapped in cellophane, for the cash-and-carry trade. Retailers pointed out that with the increasing number of apartment dwellers, and the fact that a large percentage of women now go to business, the consumer demand is turning more and more to small purchases, easily carried, that may be picked up on the way home.

West Coast Poultrymen have again gone on record as not being in favor of coming under a marketing board. They point to the fact that Okanagan fruit growers, although operating

through a board, were unable to dispose of their crop last year, with the result that they had to give a million boxes of apples to Britain.

They reaffirmed their decision as the news broke that Ottawa would make a \$2,000,000 grant to growers in B.C. to compensate them to some extent, toward cost of production, handling and freight.

One successful poultryman told the meeting: "With all the marketing machinery at the disposal of the fruit growers, they could not sell their surplus. The same holds true of surpluses of potatoes, eggs, cotton, soybeans, peanuts and other commodities throughout the U.S.A."

Meanwhile Charles Walls, secretary, B.C. Federation of Agriculture, is campaigning for a poultry board. He says that other provinces are working toward board operations, and that eventually B.C. will have to take action or become a dumping ground for midwest and eastern poultry products.

Fear spread rapidly through the Fraser Valley in mid-April when Newcastle disease wiped out half a dozen flocks of poultry, and an equal number were placed on the suspected list.

Hush - Hush!

There were several sources of fear. Poultrymen were afraid they would lose their flocks. Others were worrying over the effect talk of the disease would have upon the consuming public. Many persons feared that if the story got into the newspapers the industry would be ruined. Then there were a large number who were afraid that if due publicity were not given flock-holders would not be warned, and would thus be cheated out of a chance to take precautions, such as keeping unauthorized persons off their property.

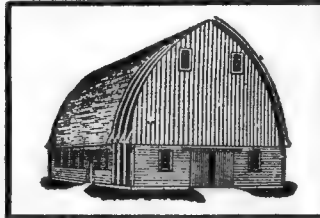
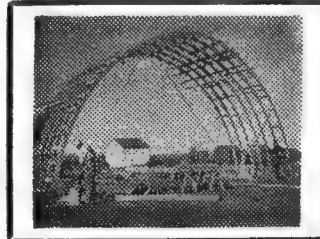
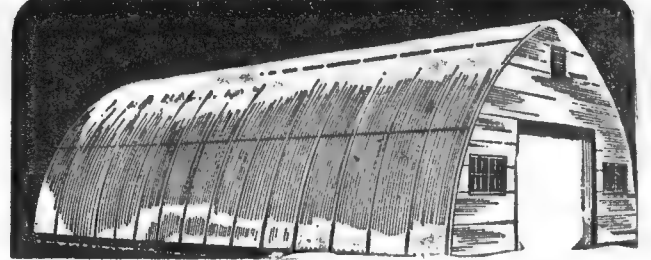
The result was that there was a deliberate, though unorganized attempt to hush-hush the whole business; and with the usual inevitable results; the story was carried in the press and on the air.

The Dominion government pays two-thirds of the loss of flocks, and it is estimated that \$50,000 was paid out up to April 15.

The outbreak also revived the contentious question as to whether or not live vaccine should be used on Canadian flocks. B.C.'s Fraser Valley is said to have the greatest concentration of poultry in Canada. Some want vaccine. Others answer that it is exceptionally costly, too costly in fact. Others point to the fact that vaccine is used in nearby state of Washington with good results.

One thing stands out clearly; the experts in, and outside government circles, certainly do not agree on an approach to the situation.

In the meantime, however, a few of the more daring authorities, emphasize that sanitation will aid in combatting the disease.



TIMBERIB RAFTERS AVAILABLE NOW!

Industrial or farm building is no longer a problem, if you use our sturdy, economical, easy to erect, glued laminated douglas fir arched rafters. These form sides and roof in one continuous piece, thus making it possible to erect the entire frame in just a few hours.

Perfect for warehouses, machinesheds, barns, poultry houses and utility buildings of all types.

TIMBER BUILDING CO.

204 Burns Bldg., Calgary

Office Phone R2929.

Residence Phone H2113

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION TO-DAY

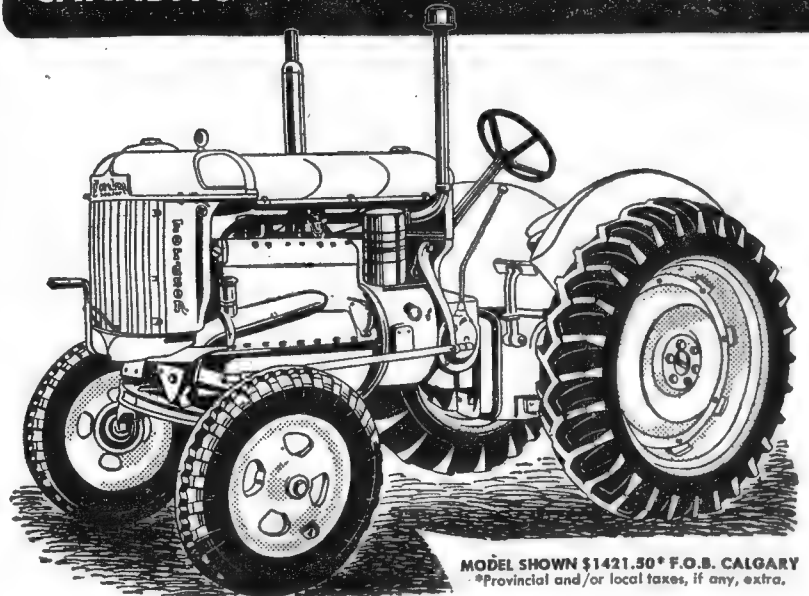
FORDSON
MAJOR

PRICED
AS LOW AS

\$1201⁵⁰*

F.O.B. CALGARY

CANADA'S Lowest Priced 3-PLOW TRACTOR

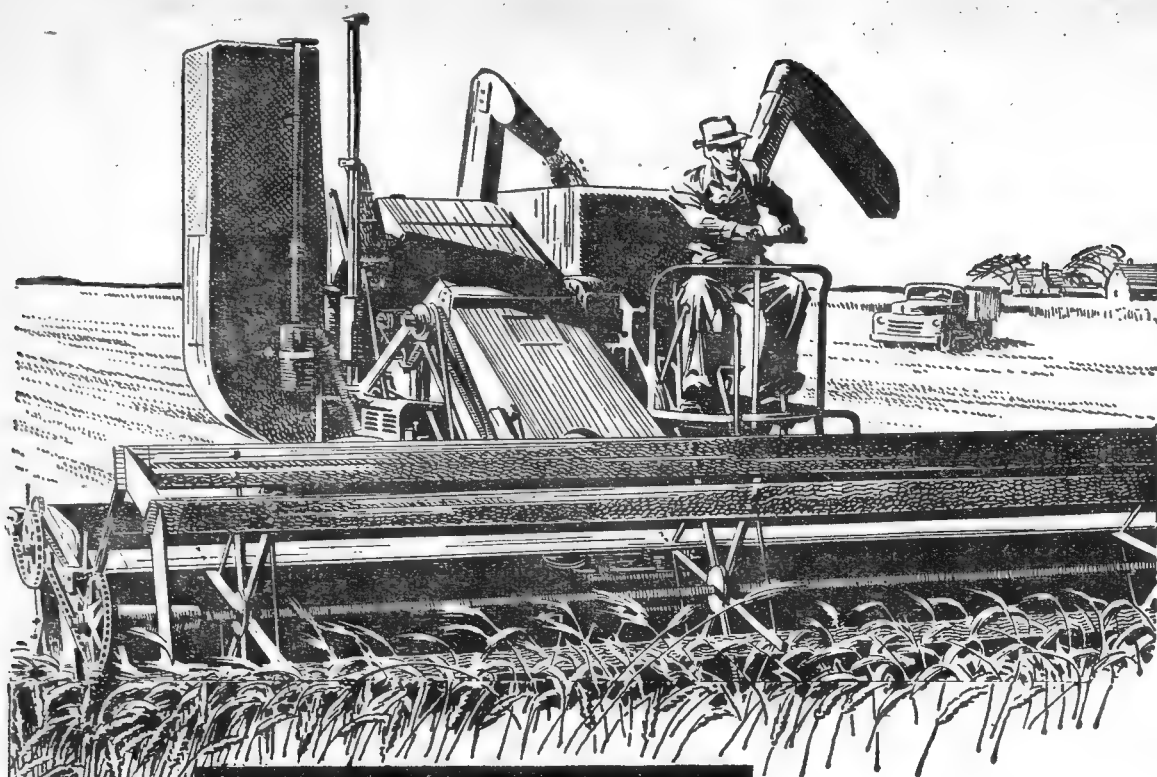


MODEL SHOWN \$1421.50* F.O.B. CALGARY
*Provincial and/or local taxes, if any, extra.

Exceptionally low first cost . . .
exceptionally low cost of operation
... exceptionally low cost of maintenance. That's what you get in the big, rugged, tried-and-proven FORDSON MAJOR, the lowest priced three-plow tractor in

Canada. Ford's English-built Fordson Major is available in four gasoline-powered models—Standard Agricultural, Land Utility, Row Crop and Industrial. All models can be supplied with 6-cyl. diesel engines at extra cost.

See your FORD TRACTOR DEALER for a demonstration
TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT DIVISION • FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



BALANCED SEPARATION

**MAKES THEM Super EFFICIENT
AND Super FAST**

**Only Massey-Harris Super 26 and Super 27 Combines
bring you this new money-making feature . . .**

Faster combining . . . cleaner combining . . . easier combining. You get all three advantages when you move into a field with one of the new Massey-Harris Super-Combines . . . Super 26 or Super 27.

The Super 27 is the biggest-capacity combine on wheels. With 16-foot table, it will harvest up to 70 acres a day. The Super 26, with 12-foot table, will harvest up to 50 acres a day, under favorable conditions. (Both models are available with narrower tables if desired.)

Both models bring you *Balanced Separation* . . . the biggest forward step in combine engineering since self-propelleds were introduced. This exclusive Massey-Harris feature not only assures you of

faster harvesting, but also assures you of *cleaner* harvesting than you have ever seen before. What you cut, you thresh and save.

Both models have multiple-speed drive, giving you a selection of 24 ground speeds. Both have feathering auger for handling tangled grain. Both have electric table lift with finger-tip control. Both have their weight evenly distributed for maximum field stability. Both have extra-big grain tanks and extra-big unloading spouts.

When you need a new combine, you'll want one of these. See your Massey-Harris dealer for full details.

MASSEY-HARRIS
the world's most popular
COMBINE

Supports Cattlemen

To the Editor:

I have been reading your Editorials and enjoy them very much. I would like to give you a little of my viewpoint, also ask a few questions.

First I would like to ask you to what extent is the government of U.S.A. subsidizing their cattlemen and what the floor price is for beef.

I noticed you didn't think much of the idea of the cattlemen asking for free and open markets. When the government lifted the embargo, didn't our price rise? If they had kept it under control we wouldn't be getting half the price we are for our beef. So its no wonder the cattlemen are asking for free and open markets. I believe

"I Saw . . .

When visiting the School district of Scottville, north of Radisson, Sask., last summer, I saw a lovely grove and windbreak where there never used to be a tree. And on every fence post and in the trees were many bird-houses of many sizes, shapes and colors. It was very interesting to see such a lovely spot as we drove along that road. Congratulations to those children for their interest in birds.

Mrs. Myrtle Rask,
Alticane, Sask.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

they are the only organization that is on the right track.

The government has handled our grain the last few years. They have done a very poor job. They have to force the farmers to sell to them which would be all right if we were over in Russia. Why didn't the Wheat Board take over when our wheat was 25 cents a bushel and there was no demand for it? That's when they could have helped the farmers. They waited till there was a good demand and anybody could sell it. If they had stayed out the farmers would have been a lot better off. The only farmers that have made very much out of grain are the ones that were growing rye, and that was on the open market.

The wheat board will no doubt quit handling our grain when it gets down to 25 cents a bushel again.

Everything a farmer buys he has to pay what the seller asks, and everything he sells they have to take what they can get, whether it is under cost price or not. The last war brought changes in trading machinery all right which has proved very costly to the farmers.

D. E. Longshore.
Leo, Alberta.



Defends the F.U.A.

To the Editor:

In reply to Mr. H. Smith's letter in your April issue, I might point out that the coarse grain pool is not all that could be asked for, however it is definitely a step in the right direction, and all that is needed now is the improvements, namely, a complete yearly financial statement.

As for the F.U.A., although its membership is not as large as we would like, it is still the recognized voice of agriculture for Alberta, and is pulling for everything within reason, a farmer requires.

The strike, although only partially effective, has brought results, even better than hoped.

The pioneer farm leaders fought for and secured pools (and their advancements), a great step forward. They did this for us who are the next generation. It is up to us to continue these, and, where possible, improve them without overlapping, by putting all our produce through the pools, using the co-ops and the F.U.A. and credit unions in an effort to raise our standard of living.

Don Gordon.

Edgerton, Alta.

Horified and disgusted

To the Editor:

I was most horrified and disgusted to read your Editorial on page 5 of the April issue of the Farm and Ranch Review. While I have realized for some time your hostility to the present government of Alberta, I never thought it could reach such unwarranted depths as this article indicates. You ought to live in Saskatchewan for awhile before writing about the starving people of Alberta, and we are far from starving here. When we drive into Alberta though and see the roads and schools and rural electrification in that province, we do wish that we had that type of a government here too.

The revenue accruing to the people of Alberta is largely the result of a very active and sensible policy adopted by the Manning Government. The policy as I see it, of not exposing the Government to the hazards of drilling, but at the same time not having such a tough policy that it scares away private money and development. I personally think that the Oil Policy of the people of Alberta through their elected Government is very good indeed and certainly in the public interest if one considers all the angles of it. Your Edi-

torial is most narrow and one-sided in this respect and you could put your time to much better use by writing something that was constructive rather than just plain ornery and critical.

The matter of the retiring of the public debt of Alberta is unquestionably the most farsighted policy that could be adopted. And even the most critical have praise for it, especially in view of the ever present temptation to spend everything and forget the future. I condemn your article in this regard stronger than in any other. It indicates a desire to obtain some cheap and tawry credit for championing the "starved" people of Alberta. I hardly think that one per cent of them would be dumb enough to fall for it, but it surely is an all-time low for a paper like the Farm and Ranch Review to stoop to.

I may say that I have been a subscriber to your periodical for a great many years, and never have I seen such an unfair article as this one, or an article more against the public interest.

Colin Wright.

Box 342, Lloydminster, Sask.

Those awful branch lines

To the Editor:

In the course of two or three years most things connected with our lives, gets discussed in the papers and magazines. Will you kindly give some consideration to a matter which doesn't get any attention but which causes a good many people a lot of discomfort and inconvenience. I refer to branch-line railway trains.

It isn't fair that people in mining, lumbering, fishing and farming areas should have to travel in such a slow, old-fashioned way, while pigs, household furniture, city people, etc., travel with the most modern ways of transportation.

One of the problems in getting better transportation to parts of Western Canada that need it, is that roads are not good in the winter and governments will not spend money to make good roads, where the districts are not thickly settled, and motor busses will not operate under these conditions. But railways are there and could operate diesel one- or two-coach trains, for passengers, express and mail, just as well as they can operate super de luxe trains, hotels and steamships for people who already have more of the good things of life than they know what to do with.

J. D. Rogers.

Bindloss, Alta.



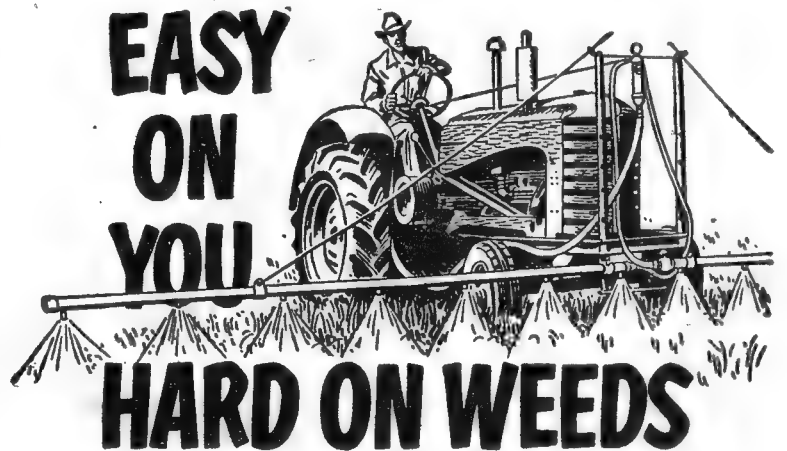
Perfect food storage... Low cost of operation

WHY IT PAYS TO CHOOSE A
MASSEY-HARRIS HOME FREEZER

Massey-Harris Home Freezers have everything that goes to make a home freezer good. Two sizes to suit size of family... 10 or 16 cubic feet. Separate freezing compartment reduces temperature fluctuations in storage compartments. Top opening lids keep cold air from spilling out when freezer is opened. Heavy insulation... 4 inches on sides, 4½ inches on bottom... maintains even temperature. It all adds up to perfect food storage and very low cost of operation... only 2 to 3 cents a day for power. A Massey-Harris Home Freezer can save \$100 a year, on food cost.



Renew your subscription to-day



Massey-Harris
tractor-mounted
sprayers
give you
positive
finger-tip
control



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Waiting for Breakfast



Elizabeth Klassen, Box 151, Rosenfeld, Man., got up early to take this picture of calves at the gate.

Pruning is a necessity for healthy trees and shrubs

By H. F. HARP

ONE of the first garden operations to be attended to when weather conditions moderate and the soil is dry enough to permit the gardeners to walk in comfort is the annual pruning and shaping up of trees and shrubs.

Even though pruning is understood to some degree by most gardeners it is often executed in a manner that is harmful and unsightly. It is better to cut out only the dead wood from trees and shrubs and allow the remainder to grow naturally if one has not a clear idea of the objects of pruning.

Apart from the improved appearance of the shrubs by the removal of dead and injured wood, there are other important reasons for pruning. There should be a desire on the part of the gardener to understand each plants' pruning needs and to visualize the mature specimen when properly pruned.

Shrub plantings that are allowed to grow naturally and unattended soon become overcrowded so that individual specimens lack sufficient space to express themselves. To avoid this state of affairs regular and skillful use of the pruning tools must be made.

It is important that the work be regularly attended to otherwise a major operation will be needed to put matters to rights once the plantation has got out of bounds. Where this problem has arisen the most satisfactory way of rejuvenating the plants is to cut them down in spring when the first signs of life are seen — usually about the last week of April or shortly afterwards.

After removing the dead wood the remaining growths are cut back to a height of two feet. A neater appearing job is made if the centre growths are less severely pruned so that a

somewhat rounded outline is obtained. Weak shoots are best cut to ground level and branches that are entwined or rubbing should be removed altogether.

No Other Way

There is no satisfactory method to restore an overgrown shrubbery than the one outlined if the plants are to be restored to vigor and beauty. Half way measures will do more harm than good. By the removal of alternate specimens more space will be given to the remaining ones it is true but they will appear unsightly having no foliage at their base.

Pruning is an art that has only been mastered by keenly interested and reasonably intelligent gardeners. It is an absorbing phase of gardening.

A well pruned tree or shrub is a gratifying sight and is ample reward for work well done.

The following list of popular shrub material for prairie gardens is given with pruning pointers:

Evergreens

Hedges — Trim to pyramidal shape. One pruning only is needed yearly. This is best done in early July. Only a few odd shoots will appear later and these can be snipped off in August.

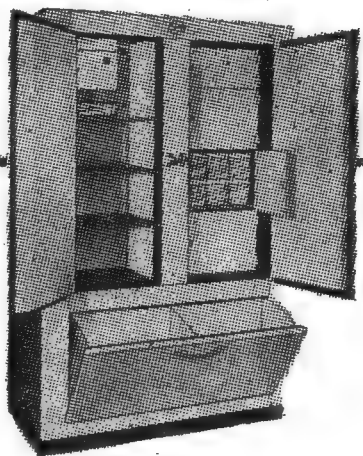
Specimen Evergreens—

Pines—Scotch, White, Stone. No pruning is needed unless the leader (top growth) has been injured. Then a suitable growth from the topmost whorl of branches may be tied up to a stout stick which has been lashed to the main trunk of the tree. In a few years' time the supporting stick is taken away and the new leader will continue to grow in an upright position. The same method can be used with spruce trees that have suffered a like injury.

Junipers — Rocky Mountain

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CALGARY, ALTA.

Junipers may be shaped up in early summer by the use of a sharp pruning knife.

Portions of these evergreens often suffer winter injury and turn brown. These injured portions should be cut back to healthy growth.

General Pruning for Flowering Ornamental Shrubs and Hedges.

Deciduous Hedges — Caragana, Cotoneaster, Amur Maple, Lilac, etc.

Two clippings a year is generally sufficient to keep these hedges in good shape. The first should be made in mid-June. Frequently one sees the ardent gardener clipping away at his caragana before the foliage is fully developed. There's nothing lovelier than the delicate foliage of caragana when first it unfolds and it seems a pity to be in such a hurry to trim it off.

A second trimming will be needed about a month or so later, and some varieties of hedges will require a further light clipping in August. No hard pruning must be attempted at this time, however, and only the odd shoots that are out of line should be removed.

Shrubs and Roses

Those varieties needing attention as soon as growth starts include Hydrangea, P. G.; Hydrangea, Hills of Snow; Tamarisk; Golden Elder and Willows; Roses, H. T.'s, H. P.'s, Polyanthas, Rugosa types, F. J. Groentendorst.

Hydrangeas should be pruned back hard to encourage strong shoots that will produce large flower heads. All weak growths are best removed entirely from these plants.

Tamarisk, Golden Elder, and Willows require hard pruning in early spring. The latter, where grown for bark color, may be cut to ground level every other year with very satisfactory results.

Hybrid tea, hybrid Perpetual and Polyantha roses that have been successfully wintered outdoors should have all dead shoots removed and the others cut back to a strong live bud.

Certain varieties of shrubs require pruning immediately they have done flowering in order that they remain healthy and vigorous. In this group are several well-known flowering shrubs, namely: Spirea Vanhouttea, Spirea Arguta, Mock Orange (Philadelphia), Honey-suckle, Lilacs.

These all require the dead wood taken out each spring and every third year a major pruning job should be done on them. This involves the removal of old flowering wood and the heading back of the younger wood to about two-thirds their length. Although this treatment is rather drastic, it is recommended in order to keep the plants vigorous. However, lilacs will require a major pruning once in five years or so.

General Hints

When transplanting trees and shrubs a portion of the top growth (about one-third) is cut back to balance the loss of roots and loss of moisture through transpiration.

Faded flower trusses of lilacs are best cut off. Seed formation exhausts the plants. Cut these flower stems to the first pair of buds. These buds represent next year's flowers, so care must be taken to see that they are not injured.

Where the limbs of large trees have been broken by storms they should be cut back flush with the main trunk. White lead paint should be applied to the wounds. It is important no stubs are left as these will fail to heal and so form a means of entry for disease.

Avoid pruning shrubs to formal shapes. Spruce trees are sometimes seen mutilated in this way. No improvement of the natural symmetry of a spruce tree can be made by formal trimming.

Seasonal Work
Sow seeds of these annuals in the open ground: Candytuft, Clarkia, Calendula, Larkspurs, Nasturtiums, Zinnias, Annual Gypsophila, Evening Scented Stocks.

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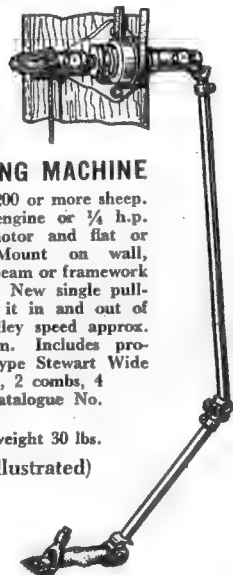
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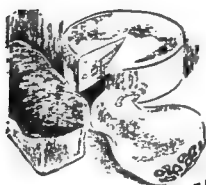
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Wholesome fertile soil produces premium crops

By SIR ALBERT HOWARD
(Reprinted from an Agricultural Testament)

THE influence of humus on the plant is not confined to the outward appearance of the various organs. The quality of the produce is also affected. Seeds are better developed, and so yield better crops and also provide live stock with a satisfaction not conferred by the produce of worn-out land. The animals need less food if it comes from fertile soil. Vegetables and fruit grown on land rich in humus are always superior in quality, taste, and keeping power to those raised by other means. The quality of wines, other things being equal, follows the same rule. Almost every villager in countries like France appreciates these points and will talk of them freely without the slightest prompting.

In the case of fodder a very interesting example of the relation between soil fertility and quality has recently been investigated. This was noticed in the meadows of La Crau between Salon and Arles in Provence. Here fields are irrigated with muddy water, containing finely divided limestone drawn from the Durance, and manured mostly with farm-yard manure. The soils are open and permeable, the land is well drained naturally. All the factors on which soil fertility depends are present together — an open soil with ample organic matter, ample moisture, and the ideal climate for growth.

Any grazer who saw these meadows for the first time would at once be impressed by them: a walk through the fields at hay-making would prepare him for the news that it pays the owners of high-quality animals to obtain their roughage from this distant source. Several cuts of hay are produced every year, which enjoy such a reputation for quality that the

• All gardeners know better than other gardeners.

—Chinese Proverb.

bales are sent long distances by motor lorry to the various racing stables of France and are even exported to Newmarket. The small stomach of the race-horse needs the very best of food possible. This the meadows of La Crau help to produce.

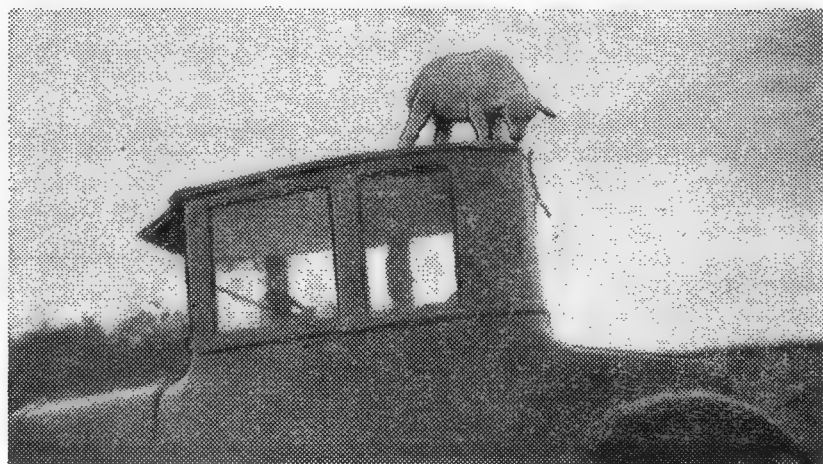
The origin of these irrigated meadows would provide an interesting story. Did they arise as the result of a set of permanent manurial experiments on the Broadbalk model or through the work of some observant local pioneer? I suspect the second alternative will be found to be nearer the truth. A definite answer to this question is desirable because in a recent discussion at Rothamsted, on the relation between a

fertile soil and high-quality produce, it was stated that no evidence of such a connexion could be discovered in the literature. The farmers of Provence, however, have supplied it and also a measure of quality in the shape of a satisfactory price. For the present the only way of measuring quality seems to be by selling it. It cannot be weighed and measured by the methods of the laboratory. Nevertheless it exists: moreover it constitutes a very important factor in agriculture. Apparently some of the experiment stations have not yet come to grips with this factor: the farmers have. The sooner therefore that effective liaison is established between these two agencies the better.

such a particular pasture, they shall yield finer wool than they did that year before they came to feed in it, and coarser again if they shall return to their former pasture; and again return to a finer wool, being fed in the fine wool ground. Which I tell you, that you may the better believe that I am certain, if I catch a trout in one meadow he shall be white and faint, and very likely to be lousy; and as certainly if I catch a trout in the next meadow, he shall be strong and red and lusty and much better meat: trust me, scholar. I have caught many a trout in a particular meadow, that the very shape and enamelled colour of him hath been such as hath joyed me to look on him: and I have then with much pleasure concluded with Solomon, 'Everything is beautiful in his season.'

Soil fertility is the condition

Prize Picture



This picture of a goat having an automobile for dinner was sent in by Miss Gail Pollock, Dunleath, Sask., and won her \$5.

The effect of soil fertility on livestock can be observed in the field. As animals live on crops we should naturally expect the character of the plant as regards nutrition to be passed on to stock. This is so. The effect of a fertile soil can at once be seen in the condition of the animals. This is perhaps most easily observed in the bullocks fattened on some of the notable pastures in Great Britain. The animals show a well-developed bloom, the coat and skin look and feel right, the eyes are clear, bright, and lively.

Soil fertility not only influences crops and live stock, but also the fauna of the locality. This is perhaps most easily seen in the fish of streams which flow through areas of widely differing degrees of fertility. An example of such difference is referred to at the end of Chapter V of Isaac Walton's *Compleat Angler* in the following words:

"And so I shall proceed next to tell you, it is certain, that certain fields near Leominster, a town in Herefordshire, are observed to make sheep graze upon them more fat than the next, and also to bear finer wool; that is to say, that in that year in which they feed in

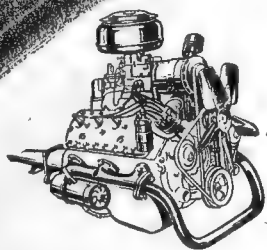
which results from the operation of Nature's round, from the orderly revolution of the wheel of life, from the adoption and faithful execution of the first principle of agriculture — there must always be a perfect balance between the processes of growth and the processes of decay. The consequences of this condition are a living soil, abundant crops of good quality, and livestock which possess the bloom of health. The key to a fertile soil and a prosperous agriculture is humus.

I Saw . . .

I saw a rancher had an acre of oats sowed but he didn't have any machinery to gather the harvest. Later I found out that he had sowed the oats to feed the blackbirds and to keep them around his home. He liked the blackbirds because they sing throughout the summer.

Peter Tkachyk,
Sifton, Manitoba

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.



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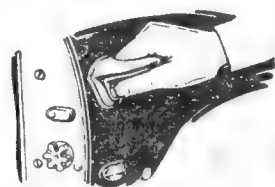


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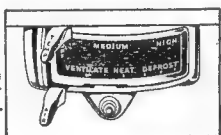


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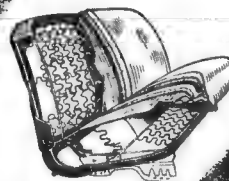
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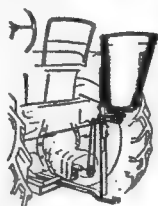
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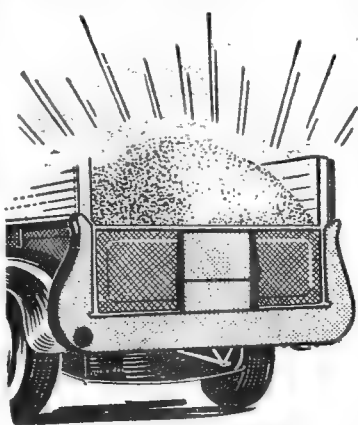
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GOOD pastures provide the most economical and efficient feed for cattle, horses, and sheep. A well maintained productive pasture area is a valuable asset to every farm and is deserving of the same careful attention that is given the fields utilized for cultivated crops.

Recent tests conducted at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, indicate that old established pastures can readily be rejuvenated by surface cultivation and the application of commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure. The re-seeding of sparsely grassed areas will also increase the annual grazing yield. The mowing of low-growing brush in the early spring is a means of removing competing worthless vegetation from pastures and increasing grass growth.

Following a lengthy winter feeding period, there is a tendency to allow stock to range as soon as first grass appears. Early grazing seriously reduces the carrying capacity of grassland and is a common cause of sparse pastures in late summer. Where early pasturing is a necessity, the fields to be cropped rather than the permanent pasture should be delayed until after the first week in May.

Preparation and care of lawns subject of new agricultural pamphlet

THE timely publication of a new pamphlet, "Lawns — Their Preparation and Care," has been announced by Hon. F. C. Bell, Provincial Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.

The new 8-page booklet prepared by F. J. Weir, Provincial Horticulturist, contains detailed information on all aspects of lawn preparation, drainage, soil, seeding and sodding, and general maintenance. Particular attention has been given to the use of various types of natural and artificial fertilizers, and the best type of grass for the varying and various types of soil and growing conditions existing in Manitoba.

The pamphlets are available free of charge to the public at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration.

Alberta breeders' Co-op. buys Holstein sire

A GROUP of Holstein breeders in the Camrose Alberta district have banded together under the name of the Camrose Holstein Breeders' Co-operative

Limited to purchase the outstanding Holstein sire Glenaf-ton Rag Apple Architect. President of the Co-op is George Golberg with William Moisey, District Agriculturist as the Secretary-Treasurer. It is understood that at least one more bull will be purchased by this group. "Architect" has been classified as XXX the highest grading for type given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. He is a son of the six times All-Canadian Montvic Rag Apple Marksman and his dam, Grace P. M. P. Colantha, has been classified as "Excellent," the highest rating for females.

Control of insect pests

THE characteristics and control of 24 garden pests are described in a pamphlet compiled by A. V. Mitchener, Professor of Entomology at the University of Manitoba. Formulae for poison bait for use in combating the insects are included.

This new pamphlet is fourth in a series covering the control of household, animal and field crop insects. Copies may be obtained from the Publications Branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Legislative Building, Winnipeg.

Percy Ford appointed provincial agronomist

PERCY H. Ford has been appointed provincial agronomist in the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Hon. F. C. Bell, Minister of Agriculture and Immigration, has announced. Mr. Ford succeeds Robert Whiteman who retired March 31.

I Saw ...

I was awakened one morning in April by a queer noise, like a flock of pigeons, inside my cookstove. When I investigated nothing was there. I went outside and listened. Then I saw a prairie chicken sitting on the stove-pipe chimney and cooing into it. The pipe and stove had acted as an amplifier that turned this soft cooing into a vibrant noise loud enough to wake me from a sound sleep.

N. D. Shmyr,
Rycroft, Alta.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

Four thousand
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telephone system

MORE than four thousand new subscribers were added to the provincial and rural service of the Manitoba Telephone System in 1949, according to a progress report issued by Hon. Wm. Morton, Minister of Public Utilities.



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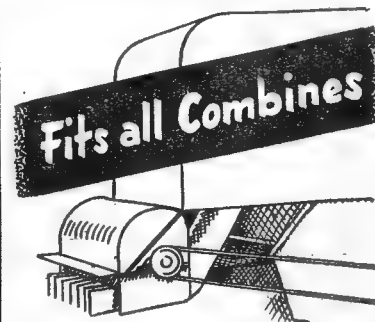
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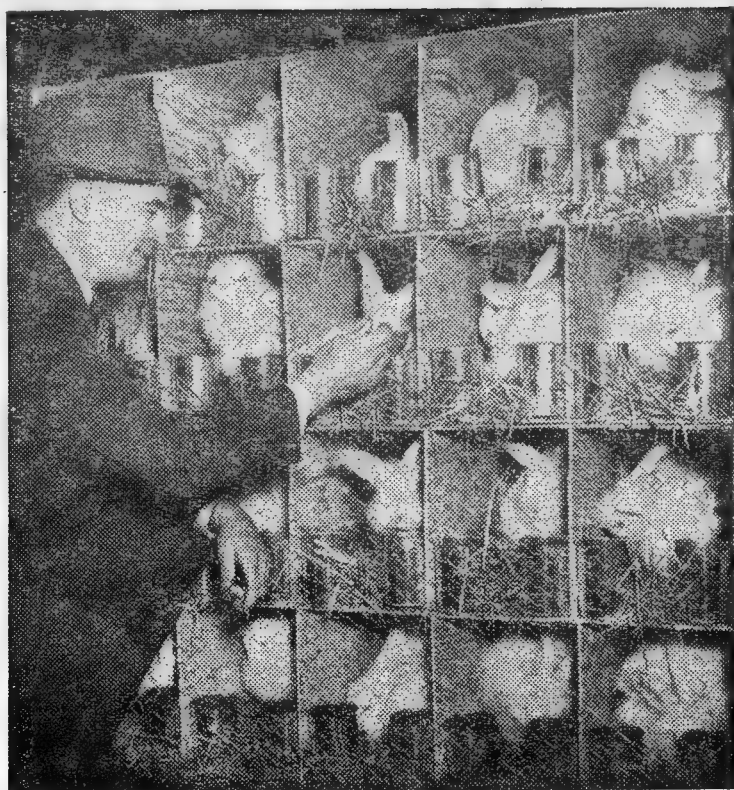
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Minerals can turn a loss into a profit

IN an experiment conducted at the Agassiz Experimental Farm, pigs that did not receive any mineral supplement made an average daily gain of 0.70 pound and consumed 615 pounds of feed per 100 pounds live weight gain. Pigs receiving a mineral mixture made an average daily gain of 1.10 pounds and consumed 420 pounds feed per 100 pounds gain.

In another experiment conducted at the Farm, pigs that did not receive any fish oil made an average daily gain of 1.11 pounds and consumed 385 pounds feed per 100 pounds live weight gain.

Pigs receiving cod liver oil made an average daily gain of 1.41 pounds and consumed 363 pounds feed per 100 pounds gain. Pigs receiving pilchard liver oil made an average daily gain of 1.44 pounds and consumed 360 pounds feed per 100 pounds gain in live weight.

Commenting on these experiments, Roy Giles, Animal Specialist at the Agassiz Experimental Farm says that "vitamins and minerals are essential for normal growth and reproduction and that they must be supplied in proper quantities in the hog ration, especially because hog makes a more rapid growth than other farm animals."

Grains and grain by-products are low in mineral and vitamin contents. Green feed and pasture are good sources of minerals and vitamins. Swine on pasture will not require mineral and vitamin supplements to the

same extent as swine on dry lots.

Minerals of concern to the practical swine feeder are calcium, iron, iodine, common salt, and sometimes phosphorous. Vitamins requiring consideration are vitamins A and D, and sometimes certain members of the vitamin B-complex group.

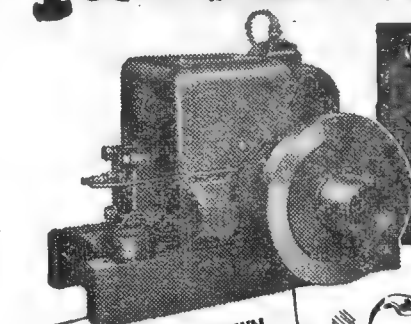
The pregnant sow requires supplements of iodized salt and ground limestone in equal quantities, each increasing from 0.5 per cent of the ration during the first half of pregnancy to 0.75 per cent during the second half of pregnancy. If no good quality, sun-cured legume hay is provided in racks to supply the vitamin A and D requirements, each sow should receive ½ ounce of 1,200 A, 200 D fish liver oil each day.

The lactating sow requires the same supplements as during pregnancy except that in the latter supplement the half-ounce may be increased to three-quarters.

Suckling pigs may be supplied with iron by placing sods in the pens daily or by dosing each pig three times at weekly intervals with a small amount of reduced iron or powdered ferrous sulphate.

Growing and fattening pigs require equal quantities of ground limestone and iodized salt, each fed at the rate of about 0.75 per cent of the ration up to the time the pigs reach 125 pounds live weight, and subsequently reduced to 0.50 per cent between 125 pounds and marketing.

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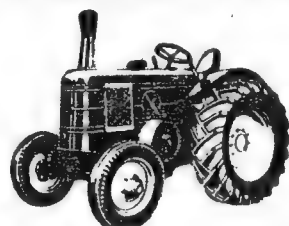
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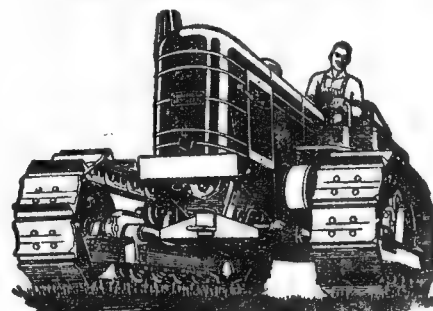


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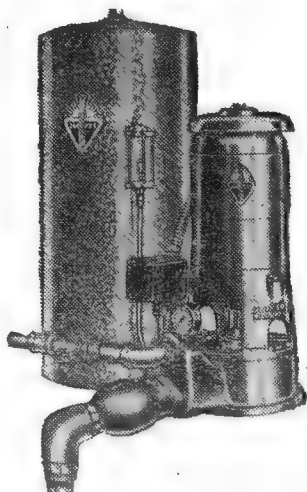
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Saskatchewan mixed farming — problem for the future

By WILF KESTERTON

"NO, I'm not going to B.C. for a holiday. I'm going there to live. You see, I sold my farm last week."

Ex-farmer Brown was just getting to know his new-found travelling companion, and his conversation was helping to pass the time as his train went speeding towards the Alberta foothills.

"Yes, sir, I meant to get out of the farming game a long time ago. I was just about ready to turn over the old place to my three boys, but the war came along and they all went into the army. I was 63 at the time, but I figured that the patriotic thing to do was to carry on even though help was scarce and my wife and I had to do almost everything ourselves."

His friend shook his head sympathetically. "But didn't your sons come back to farm when the war ended," he asked.

"No," said Mr. Brown. "I suppose life overseas gave them a taste for other things. Instead of coming back to milking cows and growing wheat, Charlie and Ted went to work in Toronto, and Harry went to live in Winnipeg. They all have good jobs and they seem to like it better there."

"So you sold out to some other young veteran instead, I suppose," Brown's friend prompted.

"No, I didn't. Funny thing about that. I didn't find any veteran who was interested. So I sold it to my next-door neighbor, Fred King. He already had a big farm so that he has two and a half sections now."

"He must have quite a job on his hands, working so much land."

"He certainly does," said Brown. "But he uses tractors for the whole job. Then he doesn't have 20 head of cattle to look after, the way I did. He doesn't milk any cows at all, and he doesn't keep any pigs."

The experience of ex-farmer Brown seems to be a part of Saskatchewan's post-war pattern away from the increased mixed farming of the war years and towards the growing of more wheat.

It ties in with the fact that in 1949 Saskatchewan wheat acreage was the greatest in the history of the province, with the fact that average farm size has shown a constant increase from 285 acres in 1901 to 473 acres in 1946 and with other related statistics which would seem to show an increased wheat growing trend.

At the same time there appears to be certain contrary evidence which would modify, at least, any conclusion that Saskatchewan agriculture is dis-

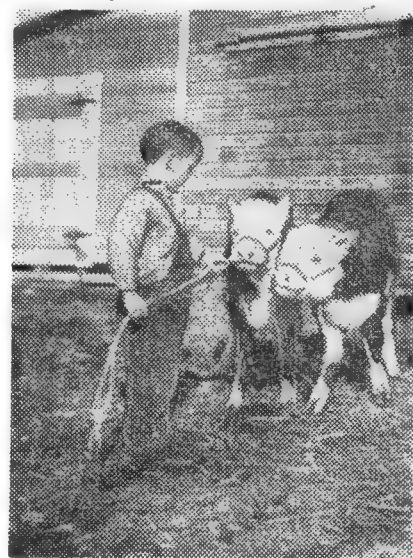
playing any long-term or irreversible tendency.

For one thing there is the fact that many agricultural authorities, firm advocates of mixed farming, have been impressed, not with the fact that there has been a swing away from the increased mixed farming of mid-war years, but rather that farmers, despite economic compulsion, have remained as interested in mixed farming as they have.

Good Comparison

For example, they point to the fact that though butter production has dropped 30 per cent from the 1944 peak, 1949 records

Prize picture



This is the sort of child-animal picture we like. Bobby McDermit is doing something. He is in a natural pose, the background is not good but the subjects are in sharp focus. Mrs. John McDermit, Box 11, Ormiston, Sask., won \$3 for being a good photographer.

were still 30 per cent higher than pre-war figures. The story is somewhat similar in the case of eggs.

For another thing statistical evidence which seems to indicate the dominance of wheat-growing takes on a slightly different complexion when interpreted in the light of certain special factors that have only temporary application.

And certainly, in the light of virtually unpredictable local, national and international forces which will affect the situation, it is virtually impossible to project present tendencies into the future in order to discover any trend which might be considered to have any long-term validity.

For a better understanding of the agricultural picture it might be useful to take a brief glance at immediate past history.

At the outbreak of the last war vast markets for Canadian wheat were cut off and wheat began to stock-pile. With government direction western Cana-

dian farmers turned to the production of eggs, pork and butter needed to feed the allies. Thus mixed farming received a tremendous impetus.

When war ended, however, the hungry peoples of liberated Europe became the voracious consumers of Canadian wheat. The suddenly created demand and its consequent high price made wheat production a highly attractive occupation: As a result wheat growing began to increase again, and mixed farming began to decline from its 1943-44 peak.

It may well be that as European appetites become satisfied there will be a levelling off in demand for Canadian wheat. It may also be that there will be a moderate return to favor of mixed farming.

So far, however, there is little ground for believing that a return swing of the pendulum has begun.

Thus Saskatchewan's 1949 wheat acreage was 15,737,000, which was the highest in the province's history.

By contrast oats, with the exception of a slight variation in 1945, has dropped steadily from a peak of 6,482,000 acres in 1943 to 3,381,000 last year. Last summer's barley acreage of 1,800,000 acres represented an almost uniform decline from the 1943 high of 3,316,000 acres. The flax decrease from 2,084,400 acres in 1943 to 129,000 acres in 1949 is even more dramatic. Yearly fluctuation in rye acreage is much more marked and consistent patterns are less evident; however, the 690,000 acres of 1949 do represent a sizeable drop from the unusually high figure of 1,238,000 in 1948.

In this connection it might be pointed out that these non-wheat crops are becoming less the "auxiliary" of mixed farming and more of an export product. Thus whereas Saskatchewan at one time marketed only 25 per cent of her oat crop and used all the rest for home consumption, in later years the proportion of that crop exported has risen considerably.

Nineteen forty nine livestock

(Continued on page 34)

"I Saw ...

A hundred yards right of the landing at Kingsmere Portage, Prince Albert National Park, I came across first, a sign reading, "PLEASE DO NOT MUTILATE THE TREES," then a bunch of freshly cut poplars felled towards the water and neatly cut into short lengths. Evidently our northern beaver can't read English.

Tom Bird.
Foxford, Sask.

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

Farm Service Facts

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SUMMER FALLOW FOR MOISTURE CONTROL

One of Canada's best known soil scientists makes this arresting statement, "The greatest reservoir for storage of water on the prairies," he says, "is the soil itself".

Limited rainfall is of serious concern to Western farmers, with the result that the conservation of as much moisture as possible, is of the utmost importance to crop yield. Over a 10-year period tests carried out at 13 Dominion Experimental Substations in Saskatchewan, show that about one-quarter of the total precipitation (rain and snow) can be saved and stored in the soil by means of summer fallow.

When the soil is moist to a depth of only 18 inches or less, at seeding time, crop prospects may be considered poor (8.3 bushels or less). Yields increase according to the depth of moist soil (with depth of 44 inches or better ... 20.4 bushels or more). It is considered sound practise to base the cropping programme on the amount of moisture stored.

How to get Best Results from Summer Fallow

Weeds are heavy users of soil moisture. For this reason, summer fallow, started early and killing weeds while small, is most effective in saving moisture. Tillage should only be often enough to kill the weeds. The following table shows the effects of early, medium and late starting of fallow tillage.

Starting Date	No. of Operations	Moisture Spring	Depth Fall
May 18	5	24"	36"
May 30	5	24"	27"
June 15	4	24"	24"
June 30	3	24"	21"

This table shows that early starting of fallow will conserve enough moisture, by killing weeds, to bring the total depth of moisture well into the "good crop" range. Evaporation will remove a good deal of the moisture from the top 4-5 inches ... but water stored at lower levels is well protected.

Trash Cover and Clean Tillage are Important

Tillage machines must be more than weed killers ... they must leave the soil in condition to absorb rainfall quickly ... and leave the soil so it will not drift. Tilling at a high rate of speed tends to over-pulverize the soil ... and increases the danger of



SEAL WITH IMPERIAL PAROWAX

When making jams, jellies, preserves, pickles or relishes for next winter, you can be sure your jars are tight by capping with Imperial Parowax.

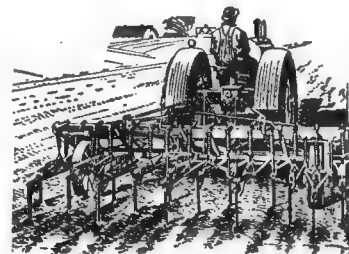
drifting. Trash cover is important ... and when stubble is light and dry, the duckfoot cultivator or blade weeder will likely kill the weeds and leave a trash cover. For heavy stubble or heavy weed growth, the one-way disc has proven satisfactory. Whether you use these, or other standard types of tillage machines ... it is important that they are properly adjusted to kill all the weeds in each operation.



Mustard is a heavy user of soil moisture.

Better Than Substitutes

Experimental farm tests show summer fallow to be the most efficient method of keeping adequate supplies of moisture in the top soil and subsoil. Various substitutes for summer fallow



The cultivator, properly adjusted is an efficient weed killer.

have been tested. Results in wheat yields for the following year are shown below:

Substitute for Bare Fallow	Yield of Substitute per acre	Wheat Yield Per Acre Year Following*
Summer fallow	no crop	16.3 bus.
Early Barley (cut for hay)	.72 tons	19.9 bus.
Early Oats (cut for hay)	.70 tons	13.6 bus.
Barley (planted late, on summer fallow)	.85 tons	12.2 bus.
Oats (planted late, on summer fallow)	.93 tons	11.1 bus.
Corn	.82 tons	13.4 bus.

*(From Swift Current Dominion Experimental Station report.)

Yields of wheat showed reduction in proportion to the growth made and the moisture removed by the fallow substitute crop. The same condition applies when moisture is removed by weed growth. These results suggest that there is no satisfactory substitute for summer fallow in dry areas.

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Save Wear
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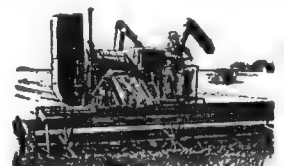
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NEXT ISSUE

Facts About Harvest Machines

Is there any particular subject you would like us to discuss in later issues? We will be glad to have your suggestions. Write to:

Editor, Farm Service Facts
Imperial Oil Limited
56 Church St.
Toronto, Ont. FR

THERE'S MONEY FOR SEED at the B of M

For many farmers, operating funds are low at this time of year. It's the in-between period when there's lots of expense, little income. If this is your problem, talk it over with your B of M manager.

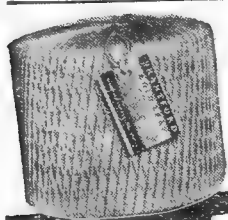


If you can plan repayment from your farm income, there's money for you at the B of M — for seed, feed or fertilizer.

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The March of.. PROGRESS

THERE can be no standing still in any human enterprise and the farm co-operative movement is certainly no exception. For that reason the Alberta Wheat Pool considers it a duty and responsibility to constantly remind grain producers of this province that wherever possible they should be patrons of Pool Elevators.

It is not through sheer luck that Alberta Pool Elevators has gained large handlings over the years. The real reason therefor is the confidence placed in this co-operative system of elevators by thousands of Alberta farmers. These patrons of Pool Elevators feel in so doing they are helping themselves and the whole agricultural industry of the province.

If you are not a patron of a Pool Elevator and if there is one in your vicinity, you are invited to see your Pool agent. Plan now to haul to a Pool Elevator any surplus grain that you may have on hand. Make up your mind that in the future you will be a Pool Elevator patron. Join the march of progress.



ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

Saskatchewan Mixed Farming— problem for the future

(Continued from page 33)

and poultry figures conform to the general trend.

The 359,000 milch cows of 1949 represent the lowest holdings of all the years since 1944 when there were 529,000 such animals on Saskatchewan farms. The same is true of other cattle with 1949 holdings of 894,300 presenting a contrast to the 1,454,100 figure for 1945. Sheep and lambs have dwindled from 5,309,900 in 1944 to 234,100 in 1949. Hog decline has been from 1,754,600 in 1943 to 391,000 in 1948, but 1949 saw a rise to 458,600.

Poultry statistics, because of the very nature of this branch of mixed farming, have proved much more difficult to compile and reliable figures are available for only very recent years. These conform to the general trend with a drop in turkey, geese and duck numbers from 1947 to 1948. In addition latest reports are that farmers are depending more and more on hatcheries to replenish their flocks.

Use of such comparative figures to discover long-term trends is dangerously illusive, however. For instance, it may well be that 1949's high wheat acreage merely reflects the farmer's desire to take advantage of British wheat contracts before their termination.

Similarly the marked fall in Saskatchewan hog population probably came about in the autumn of 1948 when farmers made heavy sales at good prices as American export restrictions were removed. And since livestock is not capable of swift replacement, it will take some little time before holdings can be built up to former levels.

Moreover, the trend away from mixed farming should not be regarded as permanent or non-reversible since the experience of the Second World War is no new phenomenon. The same kind of thing occurred during the First World War and then with sharper and more sud-

den transition. During the Second World War the changeover was more gradual.

The whole question of mixed farming might also be considered in terms of the forces which operate to cause the Saskatchewan agriculturist to choose the kind of farming he does.

Not the easiest of these to assess is the knowledge that the more diversified economy is good for the province and for the farmer.

The danger inherent in a single-product economy such as wheat and the "non-gamble" elements of mixed farming are facts becoming more and more widely realized. Undoubtedly such considerations do have some effect in causing farmers to raise livestock, milk products and coarse grains instead of wheat.

At the same time they probably carry little weight when they conflict with strong economic compulsion of an opposite trend.

Thus, during and after the war, price prospects and acreage-reduction and similar government policies were probably stronger forces in directing farmers first towards mixed farming and then away from it than was any far-seeing conservation motive. The fact may be, and there is no disparagement in saying it, that during the war the farmer simply showed himself a sensible economist in getting into mixed farming. Likewise his post-war return to wheat growing in view of good prices may have been an equally good example of economic wisdom.

At the same time another totally different factor may be the major cause of the return swing. This is the post-war shortage of farm labor which the case of ex-farmer Brown illustrates.

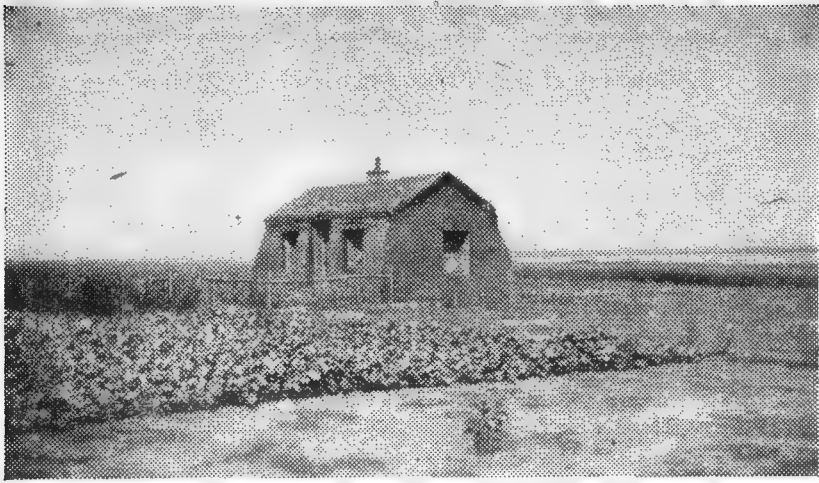
Apart from all this there are regional variations from the general pattern which require special explanation.

Thus, for example, some parts

Solution to last month's puzzle

P	A	R	O	L	B	O	D	E	S	S	I	L	L	S	A	L	A	M	O	
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Prize Picture



Mrs. Margaret Dickson, Wiseton, Sask., sent us this picture of an old sod house which was used until recently.

of the province such as the Regina plains seem to be cut out for wheat growing rather than anything else.

On the other hand, the Moosomin district, where mixed farming possibilities are greater, has become an area of larger farms during the last few years. This trend, with its tendency to increase wheat growing and discourage mixed farming, has been causing concern.

In the south-west part of the province, where farms are generally larger than in the eastern and northern districts, much more assistance than elsewhere has had to be given under P.F.A.A. during the past 10 years despite a run of generally good crop conditions.

At first glance this might seem to imply the need to switch over to smaller farms and mixed-farming practices as a step towards greater agricultural security. As one farmer of the area has said, "I am tempted to get away from the rich man's gamble of wheat farming and get into livestock." However, the temptation of an early seeding season here favors the wheat growing trend.

Then too the extreme dryness of this area may make mixed farming impractical without some irrigation assistance.

Despite some fairly consis-

"I Saw...

Going to school one day last week I saw six swans in a small pond. That night on returning from school I saw only four swans. Next morning when I went to school there were twelve beautiful white swans in the same pond. It is not often one sees swans in this district. Miss Florence Mitchell, Czar, Alberta, Canada

The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 to observant readers who spot the unusual sights on the prairies and send them in to the Editor.

tent agricultural patterns in the past it would be foolhardy to predict even the immediate future of Saskatchewan mixed farming. There are too many variable factors in the situation for that.

The whole question is too often governed by the vagaries of international marketing to be predictable. It is true that the national government can and does take measures such as wheat acreage reduction programs and the establishment of floor prices to direct the trend one way or another. At the same time the actions of the government are usually determined by the economic realities of a world trade situation which Canada as a single nation cannot control.

As for the farmer, what he does in regard to wheat growing or mixed farming is similarly governed by economic factors. It may be that he takes a guess at future agricultural trends and behaves accordingly. It may be that initial price of a commodity is the determinant of his actions. It may be that he waits until the economic shoe begins to pinch before he decides to change his crops and practices.

In any event, what his mixed farming plans even two years hence will be are not foreseeable now.

North Dakota expands dairying

FARMERS in North Dakota are showing a strong interest in dairying and are making sound progress in that direction by purchasing purebred heifers and cows.

This is pointed out by Clarence Olson, dairy agent of N.D. A.C. Extension Service, who says extension agents in 19 counties aided farmers in bringing in 1,027 high quality heifers and cows from Minnesota and Wisconsin the past year. The demand has been stronger than the supply for animals of high-producing ancestry. Some counties have orders on hand for 100 to 250 animals.

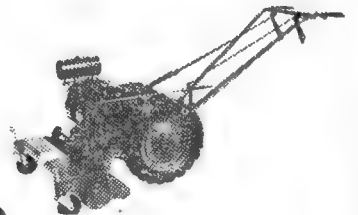
ROYAL BAIT SPREADER



Only \$49.50

Efficient - Simple - Low in Price

Mighty Man
1½ H.P. **junior**
GARDEN TRACTOR



New Low Price \$162.00

FLEXIBLE HARROWS

ONLY \$17.85 (Per Section)

Write for Complete Details

Calgary Farm Machinery & Supply Co.

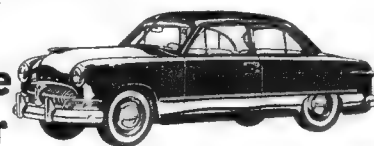
507 - 2nd Street East

CALGARY, ALTA.

HELP US BUILD
A COMMUNITY PARK

The citizens of South-west Calgary have formed an association to undertake the erection of a community Club building and improve playground facilities. Associate Membership in the organization is invited. If you are interested in this project and prizes and wish to assist, please use handy coupon and mail in your memberships.

1950
De Luxe Meteor **A Membership Prize**



----- FEE IS 50c PER MEMBERSHIP -----

To South Calgary Community Club,
1538 - 17th Ave. West, Calgary, Alta.

I wish to take Associate Memberships in your Club and enclose herewith \$..... Send Receipt to:

NAME

ADDRESS PROV.

Print name and address plainly.

The onion gamble

THERE is a futures market in onions on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. This humble commodity is ruled as perishable and hence is not listed among the commodities which are entitled to United States government price support.

The price of onions has been sliding for the past six months but towards the end of March a market crash occurred. A big New York speculator bought nearly 15 million pounds at an

average of 50c for a 50-pound sack of fine yellow globes. Had not this big operator bought so

● Troubles are like babies — they grow larger by nursing. —Lady Holland.

extensively it was believed that the price would have gone down to 25c for a 50-pound sack.

The six month's decline drove the price down from \$5.05 a sack to a record low of 44c on March 23. The crash in price showed what can happen without price support.—Wheat Pool Budget.

Handy Devices

By Courtesy of the "Popular Mechanics Magazine"

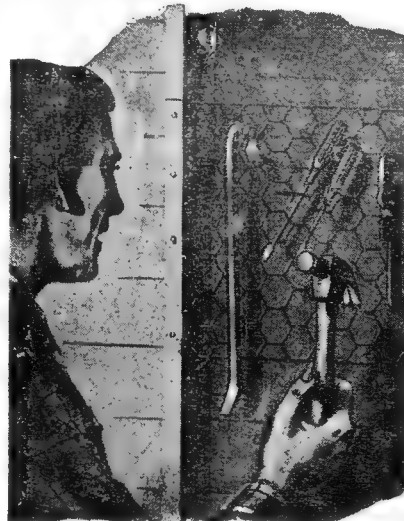


MAGAZINE PAGES REMOVED

USING a razor blade or a knife to remove a page from a magazine often results in mutilating the text or details on the page being removed and also cutting into the adjoining page. However, this can be done neatly and without damage to adjoining pages by passing a loop of thread over the page and pulling it as shown.

★

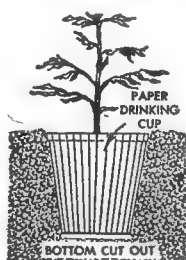
POULTRY WIRE FORMS TOOL RACK



FASTENED to the studs of a garage wall, a piece of poultry wire provides a handy rack for hammers, wrenches and other hand tools. Even screwdrivers and chisels can be hung between the sections of the wire. The wire is held in place by thin wooden strips nailed to the edges of the studs so that the nails engage the wire mesh.

...

PAPER CUP AIDS TRANSPLANTING

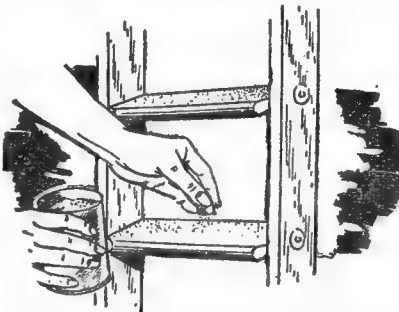


setting the plant in the ground, the bottom of the cup is removed.

STARTING small plants, such as tomato and cabbage, in wax-paper drinking cups facilitates transplanting, as the plants can be left right in the cup. Before

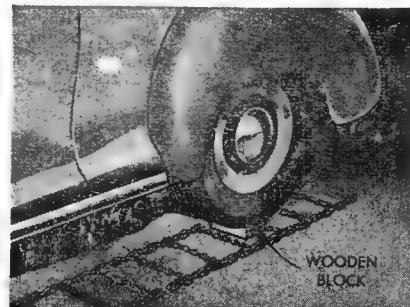
...

NONSLIP LADDER STEPS



NONSLIP ladder steps reduce the possibility of injury when using a stepladder to work around the home. The steps are made slip-proof simply by sprinkling coarse sand or sawdust over them after applying a fresh coat of paint or varnish. The sand or sawdust must be applied while the paint is still tacky.

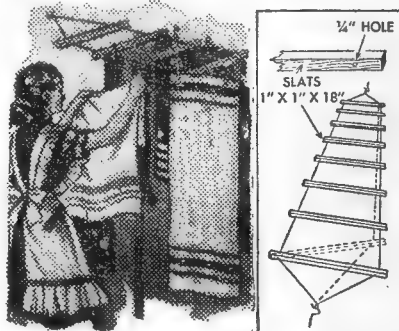
BLOCK AIDS FASTENING TIRE CHAINS



ATTACHING a tire chain is done faster and with less effort if the wheel of the car is raised with a small block of wood. Cut the block from a 2 x 4 or use half of a brick. Lay the chain flat on the ground and place the block in one of the sections of the chain. Then, just back up the car until the wheel rests on the block, pull the ends of the chain up around the tire and fasten them. By using two blocks both wheels can be raised simultaneously. As the blocks require little storage space, they can be carried in the trunk along with the chains.

...

MORE ROOM ON INDOOR CLOTHESLINE PROVIDED BY WOODEN SLATS



WHERE washing must be hung on an indoor clothesline in a limited amount of space, more clothes can be hung in the same area by using wooden slats to separate a double line. In this way, additional clothes may be hung over the slats and the two lines can be supported by one hook at each end. Holes should be drilled about 1 inch from the ends of the slats so the clothesline can be threaded through them. To balance the clothesline, adjust one of the end slats as indicated by the dotted lines.

...

PEARLS STRUNG ON NYLON FISHLINE

TO hold a string of pearls tightly together, restring them on nylon fishline. If the string is stretched, the nylon will return to its original shape within a short time. At room temperature, the line is firm so that a needle is not required.

Save Money on this year's spraying

with a

"GOLDEN ARROW FIELD MARKER" \$28.50

Price F.O.B. Calgary

The most important development ever offered for the accurate application of Agricultural Chemicals.

★ Marks clearly and accurately without damage to growing crops. Does not turn a furrow.

★ More than pays for itself in the first season through savings in chemical and complete coverage of land.

Write or call in and see

GOLDEN ARROW SERVICE Ltd.

1439 - 10th Avenue East

CALGARY, ALBERTA

"It's the plowinest plow I ever owned!"



THE NEW KRAUSE "9" ONE-WAY

Price \$225.00 f.o.b. Calgary

Cuts your plowing time in half . . . Plows a full 60-inch swath with the same power and fuel needed for a 28 to 32-inch swath with 2 moldboards . . . Does the work of a plow, disc harrow and stalk cutter . . . Builds terraces, contours, conserves moisture . . . Plows within 4 inches of fences, fallows and stubble mulches.

Heavy Duty Timken Roller Bearings throughout . . . Seeing is believing — Ask us for a demonstration of the Krause "9" Plow.

The trend is to

KRAUSE
PLOW CORPORATION

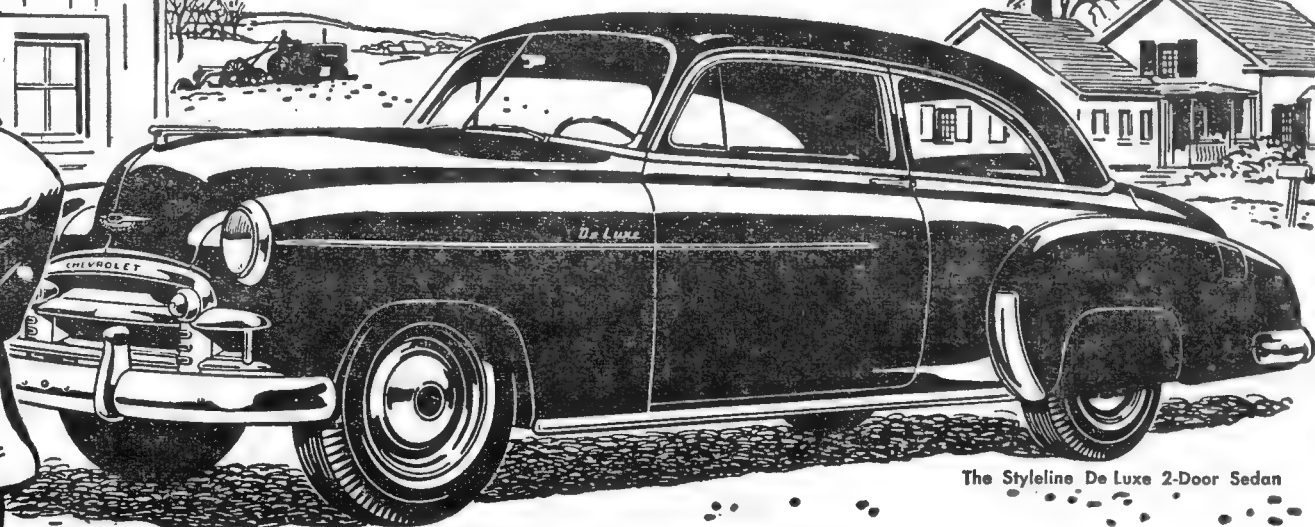
WRITE, PHONE OR CALL

United Machine Distributors

1538 - 9th Avenue East, CALGARY, Alta. Phone E 4850
DEALERS ENQUIRIES INVITED



**Here's the low-cost car
that has everything you want!**



The Styleline De Luxe 2-Door Sedan



Looking for Economy?

Chevrolet has it! Chevrolet's extra values, Chevrolet's exclusive, big-car features offer you more for your money right from the start! **AND** Chevrolet is famous for the thrifty operation of its spirited valve-in-head engine. It's famous for standing up to the pounding of the roughest country roads . . . famous for lower maintenance costs, too! Now take a look at the price tag of this beautiful Chevrolet for '50! Yes, it's the lowest priced line of all!

Looking for Comfort?

Chevrolet has it! Big-Car comfort . . . comfort you'll enjoy throughout the long life of the car. Extra room! Wide "five-foot" seats accommodate three people with room to spare. And the ride? Try Chevrolet and discover what real riding comfort is. S-m-o-o-t-h is the only way to describe it.

Looking for Style?

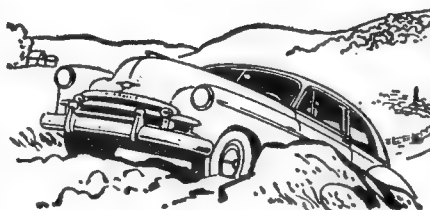
Chevrolet has it! All the style and luxury of famous Fisher Bodies, built for Chevrolet . . . available only on Chevrolet in the low-price field. Every detail from the graceful, sweeping lines to the smallest of the interior fittings shows smart, up-to-the-minute styling . . . has practical modern beauty that will last for years.

See your Chevrolet dealer today! Take a drive. See for yourself why Chevrolet is Canada's favorite car!

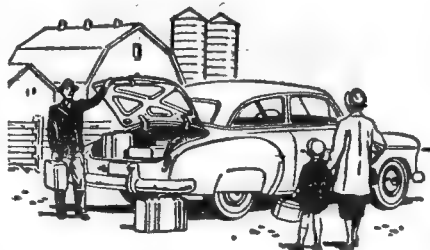
A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



You see where you're going and you like the way you go there in Chevrolet for '50! The wide curved windshield and generous window area give you vision that's tops for sightseeing . . . tops for safety. You're free to relax and enjoy all the uncrowded luxury of those spacious "five-foot" seats . . . that rich and durable two-tone Fisher interior.



Grades and rutted roads, a problem in your area? Chevrolet for '50 offers you the practical, thrifty solution—the World's Champion Valve-in-Head engine with Synchro-Mesh transmission. They're equal to any road . . . and there's no better way to keep your car upkeep way, way down!



Chevrolet's roomy trunk takes care of your bundles on vacation or shopping trips . . . conveniently pops open at the twist of a key! Centre-Point steering with unitized Knee-Action ride, airplane-type shock absorbers and wider tread assure you a smoother ride on all roads in this longest, heaviest car in the low-price field.

FIRST...and Finest...at Lowest Cost!



Examine all of Chevrolet's big-car features. Then examine Chevrolet's prices—and what a pleasant surprise to learn it's the lowest priced line of all! That's why Chevrolet is Canada's No. 1 favorite year after year . . . why you'll be better off in every way when you make Chevrolet your choice for extra values!



You get a thrill of pleasure every time you see the sleek good looks of your Chevrolet for '50! It's a thrill you'll enjoy for a good many years, too, for Chevrolet has the kind of styling that lasts. Eleven smart Styleline and Fleetline models—in a wide variety of sparkling color combinations—are offered for your selection.

CANADA'S BEST SELLER . . . CANADA'S BEST BUY

Radiators Limited

133 - 5th AVE. WEST
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M 1047 TELEPHONE M 1047

Wholesale & Retail

REPAIRING, RE-CORING AND
CLEANING to Restore circulation.



"DESIRE TO SERVE—PLUS ABILITY"

Branches at
Lethbridge & Red Deer

To Feel Well.. Look Well.. Act Well



Dr. Peter Fahrney
1840-1905

You must have
proper bowel
elimination.

If you feel out of
sorts, nervous, and
suffer from head-
aches, gas, bloating,
upset stomach, bad
breath, lack of ap-
petite, loss of sleep
— remember — it
may all be due to
constipation. To re-
lieve constipation

Forni's Alpenkräuter

has proved to be an ideal medicine.
Use as directed. Gently and smoothly
this laxative and stomachic- tonic puts
sluggish bowels to work and aids them
to eliminate clogging waste matter;
helps expel constipation's gas, gives
the stomach that comforting feeling of
warmth. Alpenkräuter's amazing
effectiveness is due to a scientific
formula which combines 18 (not just
one or two) of Nature's medicinal
herbs, roots and botanicals—a secret
formula perfected over a period of 78
years. Yes, for prompt, proven, pleas-
ant relief for constipation's miseries
get Alpenkräuter today in
your neighborhood or send for



**SPECIAL
Get Acquainted
OFFER**

11 oz. bottle for only
\$1.00 shipped postpaid
to your door.

MAIL this "SPECIAL OFFER" Coupon—Now

☐ Enclosed is \$1.00. Send me post-
paid regular 11 oz. bottle of
ALPENKRAUTER.

☐ Send C.O.D. (charges added).

Name.....

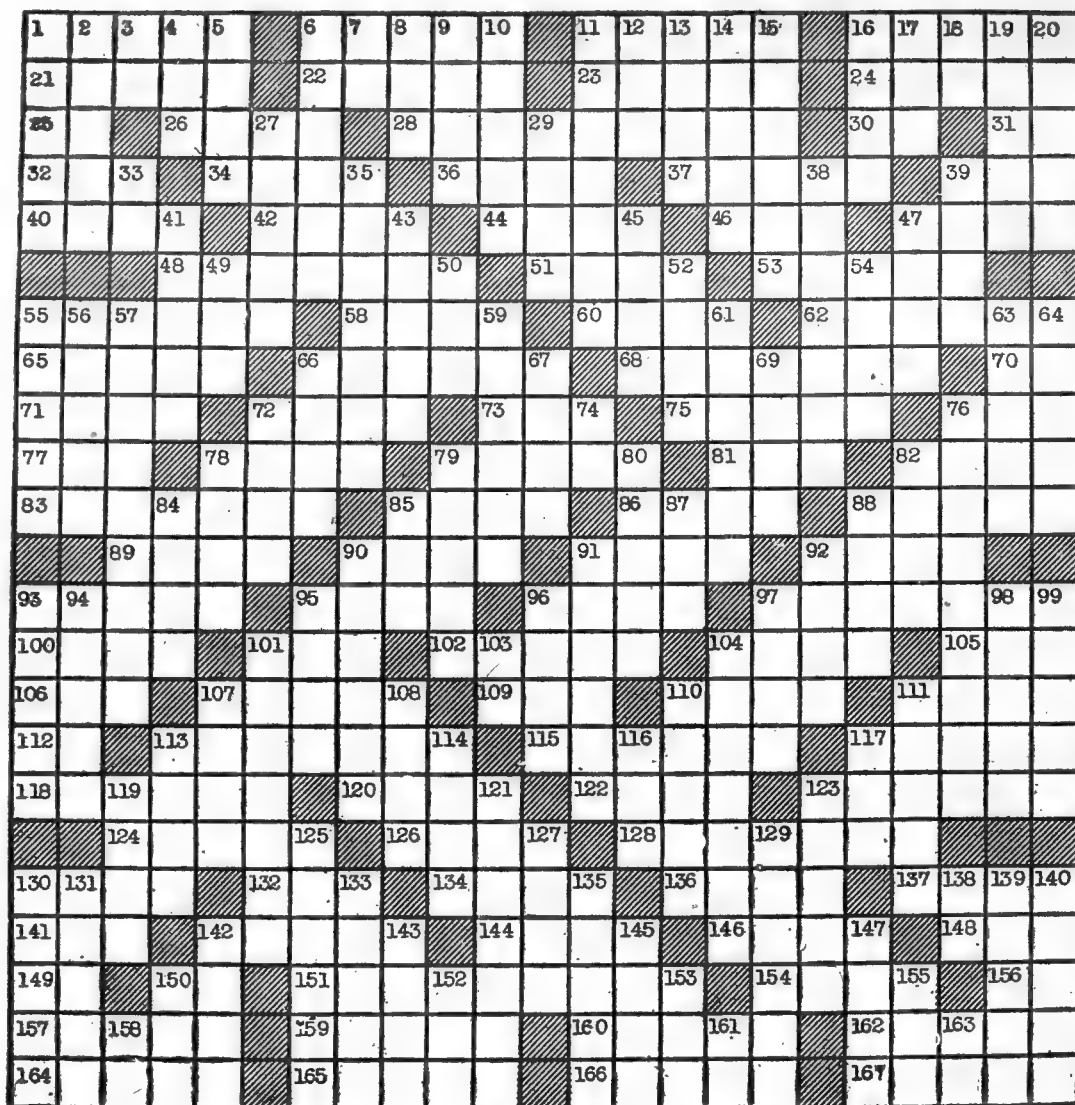
Address.....

Postoffice.....

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.
Dept. C964-36B

2501 Washington Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill.
256 Stanley St., Winnipeg, Man., Can.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE



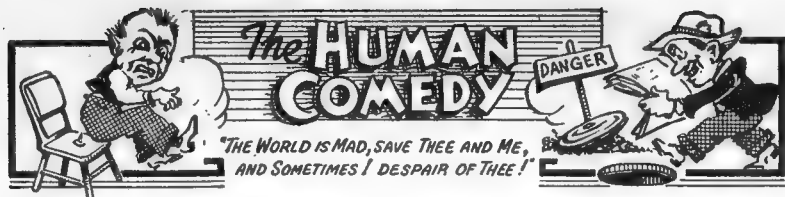
HORIZONTAL

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 Suffuses | 65 Catkin | 112 Pronoun |
| 6 Girl's name | 66 Massed | 113 Dispatchers |
| 11 Pertaining to the cheek | 68 Capital of Michigan | 115 To alienate (law) |
| 16 Warms | 70 New Eng-land state (abbr.) | 117 Inhabits |
| 21 Assistance | 71 Civil wrong | 118 Pertaining to the Celts |
| 22 Obliterate | 72 Evergreens | 120 Acid |
| 23 To lower | 73 Farm animal | 122 River valley |
| 24 Just clear of ground | 75 Tinctures red (Her.) | 123 Most wicked |
| 25 Perform | 76 Portuguese title | 124 Watering places |
| 26 Grandeur | 77 Tree | 126 Percolate |
| 28 Joy (poetic) | 78 Flexible stem | 128 Having a history |
| 30 Hebrew letter | 79 Oral | 130 Throe |
| 31 Chinese mile | 81 Measure of length | 132 Part of anatomy |
| 32 Unit of energy | 82 Lateral | 134 Twirled |
| 34 Instrument | 83 Planting | 136 Beef fat |
| 36 Send forth | 85 Small opening | 137 Separate |
| 37 Pigeons | 86 Afresh | 141 Anger |
| 39 To place | 88 Washes | 142 Tone of voice |
| 40 Changes color | 89 Assistants | 144 Distant |
| 42 Native metals | 90 Part of man's suit | 146 Strike |
| 44 Slender | 91 Goad | 148 Exclama-tion |
| 46 Man's nickname | 92 Enclosure | 149 Negative |
| 47 Pierce | 93 Lessens | 150 Maiden loved by Zeus |
| 48 Festive occasions | 95 Simple | 151 Highlighted |
| 51 Strike-breaker | 96 Encounter | 154 Nome in Greece |
| 53 Ancient Phoenician city | 97 Sprayed | 156 Continent (abbr.) |
| 55 Romps merrily | 100 Eras | 157 Variety of corundum |
| 58 Uttered | 101 Title of respect | 159 Light and fine |
| 60 Father | 102 Pairs | 160 Depository |
| 62 Part of hand | 104 Departed | 162 More recent |
| | 105 Thick, black liquid | 164 Fruit tree (pl.) |
| | 106 Ethiopian title | 165 Paradise (pl.) |
| | 107 Wash lightly | 166 Brims |
| | 109 Man's nickname | 167 Lock of hair |
| | 110 Gasp | |
| | 111 Learned | |

VERTICAL

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 Lost color | 45 Post | 99 Clothed (var.) |
| 2 Elephant tusk | 47 Sound of bell | 101 Honest |
| 3 Southern State (abbr.) | 49 Skill | 103 Aloft |
| 4 Part of face | 50 To taste | 104 Having nature of gas |
| 5 Narrow opening | 52 Boast | 107 Portuguese coins |
| 6 Transport | 54 Noises | 108 God of love |
| 7 Correlative of either | 55 Refreshments | 110 Furs |
| 8 To knock | 56 Soap-plant | 111 Uninhabited country (pl.) |
| 9 Small island | 57 Pervades | 113 Antlered animal |
| 10 Appears | 59 To leave | 114 Starts proceedings against |
| 11 Small ever-green trees | 61 Hardened | 116 Duct |
| 12 Syrian sleeveless garment | 63 Eat away | 117 Falsehood |
| 13 Terra firma | 64 Verses | 119 Solitary |
| 14 Kind of tie | 66 Food fish | 121 Fixes |
| 15 Passes rope through hole | 67 Dreadful | 123 Necessary |
| 16 Casual occurrences | 69 Not quick in motion | 125 A unit |
| 17 Summer: French (sym.) | 72 Parts of fish | 127 To blow |
| 18 Argent (sym.) | 74 To depart | 129 Rents again |
| 19 Lodge doorkeeper | 76 Tending to turn aside | 130 Longed for |
| 20 Revenge | 78 Invites | 131 Agreeable odor |
| 27 Waste lands | 79 Assumed an attitude | 133 Drilled |
| 29 Disturbs goddess | 80 Household gods | 135 Ingenuous |
| 33 Earth | 82 Wise man | 138 Belonging to |
| 35 Free from employ-ment | 84 Expires | 139 Mounts |
| 38 Enlight-ened | 85 Through | 140 Rips |
| 39 Musical composition | 87 Negative | 142 Playthings |
| 41 Expended | 88 Tardy | 143 Fit of anger |
| 43 Line of juncture (pl.) | 90 Parts of poem | 145 To peruse |
| | 91 Stroked lightly | 147 Liquid measure |
| | 92 Jargon | 150 Anger |
| | 93 Pertaining to air weight | 152 Number |
| | 94 Semi pre-cious gem | 153 Excavated |
| | 95 To tend | 155 Sermon (abbr.) |
| | 96 Strong drink | 158 And (Lat.) |
| | 97 Accustomed | 161 French article |
| | 98 Lightens burden | 163 Pronoun |

SOLUTION NEXT MONTH



The Abundant Life

In Astoria, N.Y., Mrs. Dominick Rondi was excused from jury duty so that she could go to Manhattan and select the prizes she had won on a radio quiz show.

Name and Address.

In Oklahoma City, police decided that the man they were looking for was Crawford Sleeper, who in burglarizing an apartment exchanged his pants for a better pair, left behind in the pockets a letter addressed to himself and a withholding-tax statement.

Coign of Vantage.

In Hawthorne, Calif., police caught up with the motorist who had been seen to stuff a small boy into the trunk of his car, learned that the boy, his son, was trying to locate a rearend rattle.

March of Science.

In Manhattan, a businessman returning from a trip to Europe reported that a French perfume company had agreed to manufacture an essence which, blended into a doll's skin, would make it smell "like a baby."

To Catch a Thief.

In Dallas, after F. G. Maloney complained to the law that he and his wife had been robbed of several thousand dollars in a tourist court, police learned that Maloney, alias Curly Malone, had gotten the cash in a New Orleans holdup.

Station Break.

In York, Pa., convinced that radio station WORK's broadcasts were interfering with the electrical gadgets in his house, Holmes Gibson walked five miles in the rain to the transmitting station, interrupted broadcasting for an hour by pulling the switches.

Cleanup.

In Chicago, police cracked down on merchants selling unlicensed cap pistols.



Bureaucracy's Tide

In Goderich, Ont., Walter Henry, 92, gave up riding his motorcycle because it was "too much red tape and too much nuisance getting a license."

Salesmanship.

In Columbus, Ohio, Magazine Salesman Daniel Soloff, who chased a young housewife from room to room, explained to police "It was just in fun."

Case in Point

In Lawton, Okla., Scoutmaster Joseph Anthony Pierce, out on a camping trip with eight boys to teach them woodsmanship and trail blazing, got lost from camp for nine hours.

Point of View

In Washington, D.C., police dropped charges against Stanley V. Baranauskas for driving through eight stop signs, after he proved that he had been driving in the wrong direction on a one-way street, could not see the signs.

Syncopation

In Pomeroy, Ohio, 82-year-old John F. Mitchell divorced 75-year-old wife Bertha because she listened to jazz radio programs, despite her solemn wedding-day promise two years ago that she would allow no sin about their house.

Local Outlet

In Frankfort, Ky., after state legislators fell to wrestling and brandishing pistols during a heated floor debate, Democratic Representative M. G. Thompson, a licensed gun dealer, admitted selling "about a dozen" items of small arms to this year's incumbents.

A Dog's Life

In Montgomery, Ala., Marion D. Perry, kept awake by his neighbor's dogs, was fined \$10 for sitting on his porch at night, howling back.

Slump

In El Paso, Police Chief W. C. Woolverton boasted: "This is the second peaceful weekend we have had without a murder."

Incidentals

In Haverhill, Mass., the Republican Bates - for - Congress Committee's financial report showed an expenditure of \$7 for baby sitters.

Daily Double

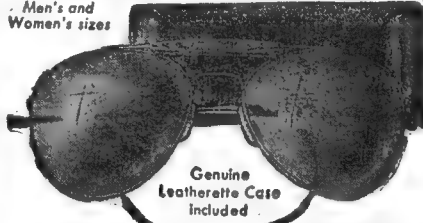
In South Miami, Fla., Julian Carballo was arrested for possessing bolita lottery tickets which he had brought to the city council meeting to show fellow council members that the gambling laws were not enforced.

BEST BUY UNDER THE SUN!

U.S. Army Air Force Type

SUN GLASSES

Men's and Women's sizes



Genuine Leatherette Case Included

\$1.88

BIG VALUE

(Sensationally Priced at only . . .)

- ★ Cool green meniscus curved, polished lenses.
- ★ Gold plated adjustable frames
- ★ Pearlloid sweat-bar and nose-pads
- ★ Reinforcing bar for greater durability
- ★ Lenses meet specification of U. S. Gov't. Bureau of Standards.

LIFETIME GUARANTEE

Included with every pair of glasses

10-DAY TRIAL • MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO., Dept. G. —589

273 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me.....Men's.....Women's Sun Glasses,

☐ Send C.O.D.

☐ Enclosed find \$.....Mail Postpaid.

Name

Address

P.O.

Prov.

*** 1949 ***

FOREST FIRE LOSS..GREATEST IN HISTORY!

DON'T LET IT HAPPEN Again!

YOU CAN PREVENT FOREST FIRES.....

HOLD your match until it is cold... then break it.

PUT OUT your cigarette, cigar and pipe ashes.

POUR water on your campfire.

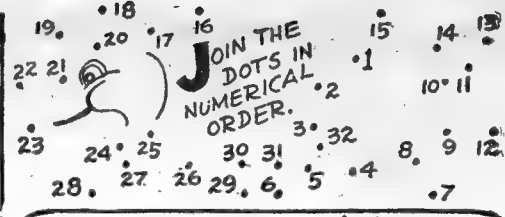
GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Department of Lands and Forests

RUNLAND

THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

BY
A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER



FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES WITH FIVE FIVE-LETTER WORDS WHICH ARE DIFFERENT ARRANGEMENTS OF THE LETTERS "SOREP."

HERE IS A -----, AND HE WHO ----- LONG WITHOUT AN IDEA'S ----- MAY PLACE ----- OVER POETRY, BUT KNOWING THE ----- DOES NOT GET SORE.

A.W. NUGENT

HOW'S YOUR PULSE?

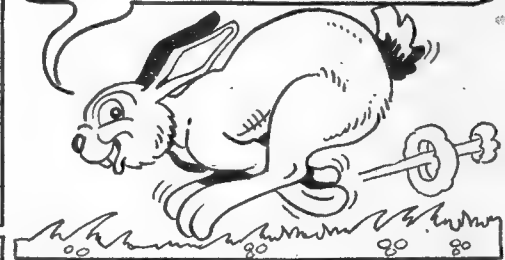


FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE DIRECTIONS TO SEE HOW FAST YOUR PULSE BEATS. STICK THE HEADLESS END OF A SAFETY MATCH ON THE POINT OF A THUMB-TACK. PLACE THE THUMB-TACK ON YOUR WRIST AT THE POINT WHERE YOU CAN FEEL YOUR PULSE.

THE MATCH WILL MOVE UP AND DOWN TO INDICATE EACH THROB OF YOUR HEART. TRY IT!

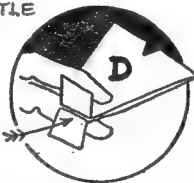
180 DAY

CHALLENGE YOU TO READ THE ABOVE FOUR-WORD REBUS SENTENCE!



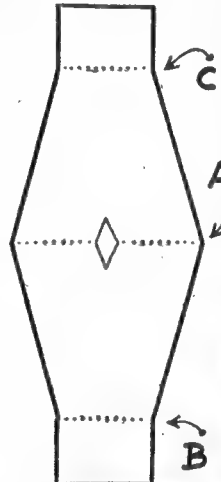
A PAPER WHISTLE

HOW TO MAKE A SIMPLE PAPER WHISTLE. FIRST CUT OUT THE LARGE DESIGN SHOWN HERE AND FOLD IT BACKWARD ON THE DOTTED LINE A. THEN FOLD DOWN THE TWO ENDS ON THE DOTTED LINES B AND C. NOW CUT OUT THE SMALL DIAMOND IN THE CENTER AND THE WHISTLE WILL BE COMPLETED. HOLD IT BETWEEN THE TWO FORE-FINGERS VERY LOOSELY AS SHOWN IN D.

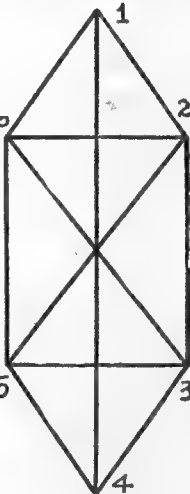
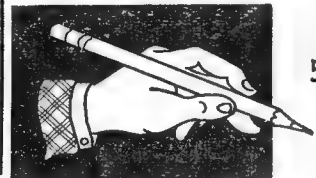


BLOW IN HERE

3-9-47 (Released by The Associated Newspapers)



TRY TO MAKE THE DESIGN AT THE RIGHT BY DRAWING ONE CONTINUOUS LINE WITHOUT RETRACING IT.



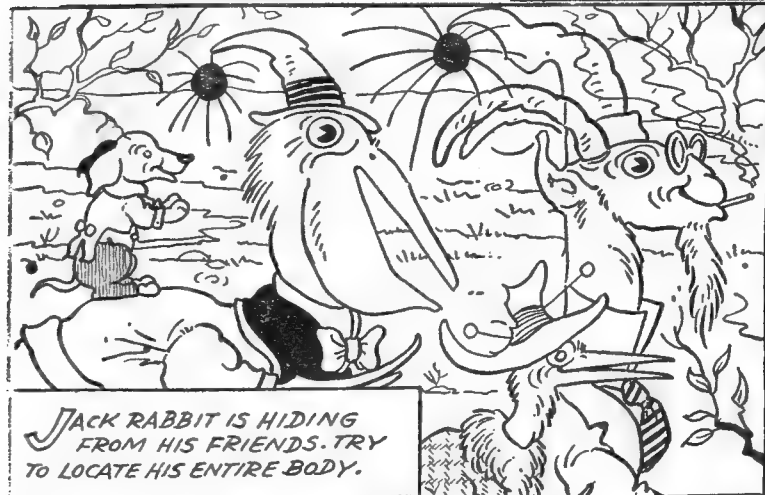
CAN YOU CHANGE SCARES TO SNAKES IN THREE MOVES? SUBSTITUTE ONE LETTER TO SPELL ANOTHER WORD IN MAKING EACH MOVE.

SCARES

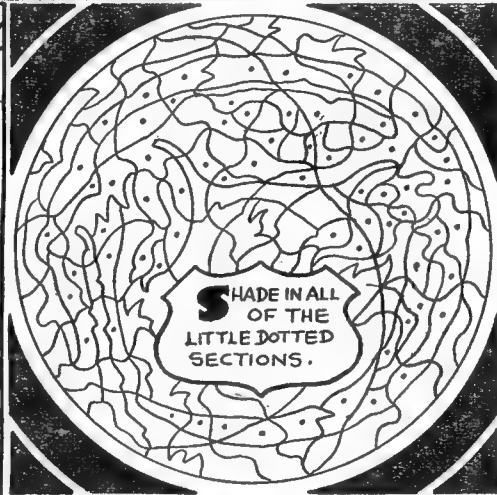
1 _____

2 _____

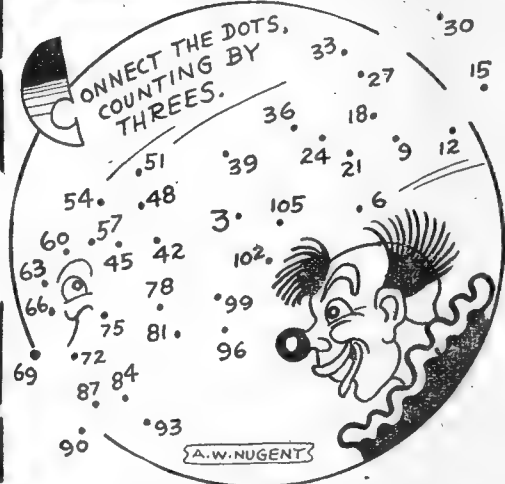
3 **SNAKES**



JACK RABBIT IS HIDING FROM HIS FRIENDS. TRY TO LOCATE HIS ENTIRE BODY.



MADE IN ALL OF THE LITTLE DOTTED SECTIONS.



CAN YOU GUESS THE NAME OF PICTURE NO.1 AND THEN CHANGE IT TO PICTURE NO.2 AND SO ON IN THEIR ORDER, AROUND THE SQUARE, UNTIL YOU HAVE REACHED THE LAST PICTURE WHICH IS NO.16?

TAKE AWAY ONE LETTER AND REPLACE ANOTHER LETTER IN ITS PLACE IN MAKING EACH MOVE.

1. Dog

2. Peach

3. Egg

4. Cup

5. Bat

6. Hat

7. Jam

8. Moving

9. Ear

10. Welcome

11. Hat

12. Bat

13. Jam

14. Egg

15. Peach

16. Dog



PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

UNSCRAMBLE ALL THE LETTERS IN "MOON STARRERS" TO SPELL -

ONE LARGE WORD SUGGESTED BY THE PHRASE ITSELF.

THE LETTERS IN "MOON STARRERS" WILL SPELL ASTRONAMERS. BAT, RAT, RAM, HAM, JAM. CAT, CAN, VAN, MAN, MAT, HAT. PICTURE CHANGING: PUP, CUP, CUB, CAB.

FIVE MISSING WORDS: POSER, PORES, SPORE, PROSE AND ROPES. WORD CHANGING: SCARES, STARES, SNARES, SNAKES. REBUS SENTENCE: I ATE NOTHING MONDAY (M ON DAY). ONE LINE DESIGN: DRAW THE LINE TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS - 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 6, 3, 5, 6, 2, 5, 4. JACK RABBIT IS HIDING BETWEEN THE HEADS OF THE THREE LARGE ANIMALS.

3-9-47

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

Practical planning helps in successful housekeeping

by Ann Barrett

EVEN the most experienced homemaker will find her housework made easier, faster and more enjoyable through careful and practical planning ahead, which helps to meet the many demands of the daily schedule of work.

Quite often we homemakers are asked to state the factors that we consider most important in the success of housekeeping. In some respects, this is a difficult question to answer, especially if we are expected to attribute success to a particular activity. But generally speaking, we are of the opinion that complete familiarity without daily tasks that await us and a practical way of handling the work each day, will at least, never accumulate so, that they will overpower us. There is an old adage which states that big things are a multiple of small things and this is probably one way of analyzing it.

To Be Practical

Through past experience we all know the times when for some reason or other, we had to leave the work slide for a few days, and when we came back to it, found so much dust had accumulated under the beds and on top of the furniture . . . the front porch was covered with footprints, and everything was topsy turvy. Yes, indeed we have learned the profits to be gained by being practical, and doing the routine jobs each day so that we can take command of the situation with equal ease and perfection, without straining or getting overtired.

Although the plan of your home may show a complete layout of family rooms, there is hardly a home without at least one room, which because of its size or shape, falls short of being satisfactory and could be renovated in efficiency with some useful feature, thereby greatly adding to the convenience of living.

Kitchen Modernized

With a little planning and added conveniences, one of our readers living in Lacombe, describes how she modernized her kitchen into a cheerful attractive room, which has minimized the work and saved her many steps. This homemaker, who claims that her kitchen is the most vital room in the home, just by introducing some modern and useful features has transformed it into an easy-to-work room.

Although the room is well lighted by four casement win-

dows, it previously had looked drab and dreary because of dark woodwork and walls. She has had the ceilings and walls painted pale yellow and the woodwork-trim done in ivory, which has produced a sunny effect of cheerfulness. The kitchen sink in front of the windows, has two new drain boards built-in each side and the counter extended around to the side-wall under the cupboards, giving unusually fine working space. The high workstool and chairs are all attractively painted in light tones of yellow to follow up the color scheme in the room.

On the opposite side of the kitchen there are two alcoves, and the one with a small window she converted into a break-fast nook, with square table and two benches. A china cabinet has been effectively built-in, and a most useful feature is the wall shelf for the toaster. The kitchen stove fits well in the other recess and the connecting ventilator above in the wall carries off smoke and cooking odors.

There are a number of added labor-saving units installed, such as a built-in Dumb-Dora shelf which opens into the dining-room and helps to eliminate many steps bringing in and taking out the dishes. Another convenience is the adjustable ironing-board which folds up into a shallow built-in cabinet in the corner.

Gay Accessories

The furnishings and accessories in the kitchen have all been dolled up by this ingenious homemaker . . . the bread-box and canisters have taken on new life with new coats of paint, the broom handle and other utensils have been made brighter with smooth and bright new color-tones. And the one time dingy old kitchen has been transformed into a room where drudgery has now been turned into pleasure.

Color Gives Light

Color properly used, gives better light and cheerfulness to any room in the home, and there are many objects in our homes which could be made smarter and more decorative with a little touching up of color. Even if we begin with a waste-paper basket, a coat of enamel will make this humble object a real part of our decorative scheme.

A single small accessory will often actually brighten up an entire room with a bright new color. Take for instance, how gloriously a bookshelf done in Mandarin-Red contrasts with

an Ivory wall! And how mirrors, picture-frames and lamps achieve a new significance, as well as ash-trays and jewel-boxes in some new color schemes! With this idea of brighter colors for the interior, let us too make a selection that will so express our personal tastes and make our homes more pleasant to live in.

Nowadays we have a wonderful opportunity to make or buy odd pieces of unpainted useful articles which when given a coat of paint or enamel will introduce new beauty to the home.

Home Decoration

Anyone, whether she has had previous experience in home-decoration or not, can consider comfort and well-chosen color schemes to brighten up her home. It is a most interesting hobby to plan and create new ideas for the home, and see what good taste and ingenuity can do in the decoration of each room.

When starting to decorate a room, it is wise to first take into consideration the exposure of the room. If it is very sunny, we will want to use light-absorbing colors, and the reverse is true of the sunless room where we will use sun-producing colors.

But if we decide to redecorate the room throughout, we will take into consideration the wall, ceiling and floor surfaces, and in this case we are able to use greater originality in our color scheme, with the result, that the room will be more inviting and livable than ever.

MUSTARD

Improves the flavour
of **SOUP**

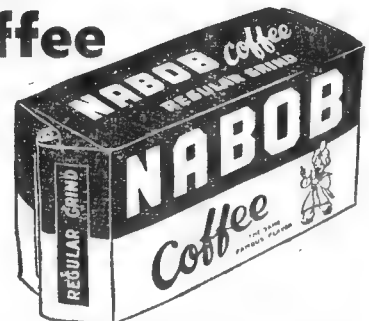
Simply mix a pinch of Keen's mustard with a little cold water, let it stand for a few moments, then mix with soup before serving. You can taste the improvement!

For free recipe book, "Culinary Art", write to: Reckitt & Colman (Canada) Ltd., Station T., Montreal.



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AUNT SAL SUGGESTS--

*May's name is short; it's days are long,
But this we all must do;
Think up new ways, to make our days,
Seem filled with joy a-new.*

AS you readers may have guessed, I have voluminous scrapbooks and they are filled with countless clippings on divers subjects. In glancing through the pages there are times when I'm stopped short by the question: "Now why on earth did I save that clipping?" That's what I asked myself today as I re-read an article on music-appreciation. I found my answer in the very last paragraph which read: "Flashy technique alone does not make for great musicianship... you must have something more than that."

Let's suggest you lift out that word, musicianship, and substitute any one of a hundred pursuits and the statement will be just as true. A flashy technique in anything is not enough! Yet we homemakers who employ ourselves mostly with commonplace things know what it is to yearn for a bit of flashiness at times. But it is only at times... there are days and weeks in between our periods of longing when we realize our lot is cast among "the pots and pans" and it behooves us to make the best of it.

But what a lift it gives one to do a homey task in a slightly different way and get fine results! That old copper tea kettle took on a regenerating gleam when we rubbed it with a paste made of equal parts of flour and salt and moistened with vinegar. It had to be left on for a time in order to get its work done... then after it was washed in warm soapy water and rubbed vigorously it really showed it was more than "a flashy technique."

There are many annoying stains that seem especially invented to vex the lives of the mothers of the household. One of these is a stain caused by perspiration. If the stain is an old one the best plan is to soak it in lemon juice for a couple of hours, then follow up with a rinse in clear tepid water. If this trying stain is on white material then it's safe to call on hydrogen peroxide with a few drops of ammonia added. Don't try to rush the job through. Far better to stretch the material over a bowl of steaming water and rub the peroxide-ammonia solution gently in with a clean cloth. For colored material I like this way best; dampen the discolored portion with water then hold it over the fumes from an open bottle of ammonia.

Seems to me I mention the commodity "ammonia" pretty often in this column. And yet just this week I heard a very fine homemaker admit she'd never had a bottle of the stuff

on her cabinet shelf. We all have our particular pets... and ammonia is one of mine. When any nasty stains appear on my sink or stove I instinctively reach for the ammonia bottle first.

During the past three months, since I've had the care of a two-year-old grandchild my mental processes have travelled along very different tracks than before. Some things I've called back out of the past and other things I've had adjoined to the end of my work-cabinet. It only called for an 8-inch board 50 inches long to make it. Eighteen inches of it forms the step and the other 32 inches forms the railing the little tot can hang onto as she climbs up to "help" with all the kitchen tasks that I perform at that cabinet. How soon we can adjust ourselves to different company. I've already

● The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well and doing well whatever you do, without a thought of fame.

—Longfellow.

become so blessedly accustomed to seeing that active little busy-body clamber up onto her "thone" beside me and tackle her share of the dish washing, baking, etc., that I think dimly of the days when I did everything on my own. We are wrong if we think the wee ones haven't their worries, too... or so I concluded as I watched small Frances kneading her greyish lump of biscuit dough and heard her query: "Do you think, Grammie, this will turn into apple pie?"

... How often we've wished a good fairy would turn some commonplace victual into "apple pie".

The past two months so many of you have written me asking for recipes of various types of icings or frostings. As I've searched my many cook books to find enough to satisfy you "sweet toothies", I've really found some dandies. How does this strike you? It is named:

Party Inch-High Icing

Soak 1 tblsp. gelatine in 3 tbsps. cold water for 5 minutes. Then dissolve over hot water. Make a syrup of 1 cup white sugar, 1/3 cup hot water and pinch of cream of tartar. Cook until the syrup spins a thread. Remove from heat and stir in quickly the gelatine. Beat 2 egg whites and pour the hot syrup over them. Put mixture in top of double boiler, beating constantly until it can be cut without running together. Add 1 tsp. vanilla and pile lightly on cake. (Who says there isn't a flashy technique to home tasks? Or who cares if there is or isn't with an icing like that for supper?)

Bye bye for now... and every good wish.

Making life more pleasant

By JENNY PRINGLE

SO many homes have old people or cripples to care for. These old people have spent active useful lives and the hours drag now they can no longer work.

The more sunshine we can bring into their lives the easier they will be to care for. Enlist the help of the men or the neighbors and improve their surroundings.

If they are bed-ridden, move the bed near a window and have the bed raised on sturdy planks so they can see outside. If there is no view or life they can see make a bird tray on the window ledge or hang a net sock full of food in the window. The birds will soon help the invalid pass many pleasant hours.

Give them a clock or watch as time is endless if we have to wait for a meal to know what time it is.

A good mirror is a help. If the house is on a street hang a mirror where it will reflect the street. People passing will be oh so interesting.

A nice plant that the invalid can water and care for themselves is always a pleasure.

Mail is a joy bringer. Write to some friends of the older people and subscribe for the old home-town paper.

If the neighbors are thoughtless ask a friend or the teacher to send a card for each holiday (you can pay for the cards.) These cards can be such a happy reminder of Valentine, Easter and other holidays.

Make food interesting. Use odd dishes that every house has tucked away. Serve food in small quantities so as not to spoil their appetite for the next meal. Cut the bread into rounds or diamonds for a change.

Let the old people be useful if they are able to. They will be much happier if peeling potatoes or sorting buttons than if you keep them in idleness.

If they knit or crochet but find the patterns too hard to read and follow — copy a few rows at a time in large writing on a card.

If they need a wheel chair build one. Get a sturdy well braced arm chair, cross two 2x4's under it, mortising the joint in the centre. Let the ends protrude beyond the chair legs to prevent tipping. Place a large swivel caster out near the end and in the top bore a hole for each chair leg. This will enable them to get from room to room and makes the old folks useful and happy.

□ □ □

Housewives should realize that methods of food handling in the home frequently are just as deserving of criticism as those in restaurants. In the home or in the restaurant, sanitary work practices are important to health.



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S-1

A Good Meal

By LOUISE PRICE-BELL

WHEN you tire of meats prepared in all sorts of ways, fish makes an excellent substitute. Fish casseroles are delicious, or the same concoctions can be baked in individual baking dishes, or for extra-special times, the interesting clam shells sold for the purpose.

A delicious and satisfying fish meal is made up of Salmon Delight, Cheese potatoes, a tossed salad, hot rolls, and Coffee Bread Pudding, served with cream, or hard sauce. Here are the recipes:

Salmon Delight

- 1 cup celery
 - ¼ cup green pepper
 - ¼ cup onion
 - 1 cup mushrooms
 - ¼ cup butter
 - 5 tablespoons flour
 - 2½ cups milk
 - ½ teaspoon curry powder (optional)
 - 2 cups (1 lb.) salmon
 - 1¼ cups kernel corn (dry)
- Brown celery, green pepper,

onion and mushrooms in 2 tablespoons butter. Make cream sauce of: butter, flour, milk and curry powder (if used). Then mix all with salmon and corn. Bake in two-quart casserole, individual baking dishes or clam shell, with either buttered crumbs or biscuit dough on top, for 45 minutes, in 350° oven.

Cheese Potatoes

Cheese potatoes are simply boiled and mashed, then spread in glass baking dish, covered with grated cheese and browned in oven.

Coffee Bread Pudding

- 1 slice bread (1 inch thick)
- 2 cups coffee
- ½ cup granulated sugar
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 egg yolks
- Salt

Soak bread in cold water; squeeze dry, crumble. Scald milk and pour over, then add other ingredients; beat. Pour into buttered casserole and bake 30 minutes in 350° oven. Serve with cream or hard sauce.

Country Diary

THE May world is a new world, full of softness and bird-song. It is a young world of tender color, early grass, little nuzzling calves, fluffy balls of chicks, and perhaps a rare, fuzzy gangling colt. "The young May moon is beaming, love," is how Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, began his well-known lyric. The wind has lost its bluster and rolls with a steady murmur through the burgeoning tree-tops. Raindrops seem to tinkle as they splash on the window-panes instead of beating a fierce tattoo on the roof.

Even if the ground was well-soaked with winter snow, an occasional shower in May is beneficial to the tiny shoots of wheat just beginning to cast a sheen of jade over the smooth dark fields. And the first rows peeping forth in the garden respond to the fresh clear, falling drops. There is rich beauty even in a common blade of grass sparkling with a rain jewel.

Country folk who live with grass under their feet greet the meadow-lark as the first musical herald of spring. His clarion call of four fluting notes is louder and stronger, but more limited in range than the trill of the robin, or sweet warbling of the blackbird — our prairie nightingale—who arrive a little later. Though all meadow-larks sing the same notes, each has his own way of expressing them, and this individual improvisation is the same with all singing birds, according to expert students of bird-life.

No tree-nest for the meadow-lark, unlike the robin who will settle for a ready-made nest-

box. You find his home where no plough cuts a furrow, where no sod is turned, but where tufts of coarse, wiry grass, undisturbed for many years, abound in field corners and along pasture fences, in the sheltering edge of a bluff. Here, under a bunch of tall, stiff grass, too tough for grazing palates, the meadow-lark chooses his home-site. He makes a hollow and lines it with soft bits of this and that, then the tall grass stems are bent over to form a roof to give protection from the weather to his little brown wife as she sits there; and to escape the swooping glance of larger, feathered enemies. Predatory cats, too, are a number one menace to meadow-larks and other birds that live on the ground. Only a lark could distinguish one clump of grass from another. Ground insects are plentiful, and there is no doubt these birds are invaluable to farmers in time of grasshopper plague.

May days are approaching the fullest length of day-light, but there is no sameness, never one is quite like another, though the same sun inspires them all. Flaming dawns and roseate sunsets return day after day, but always Nature arranges the colors on her vast canvas in different shades and shapes.

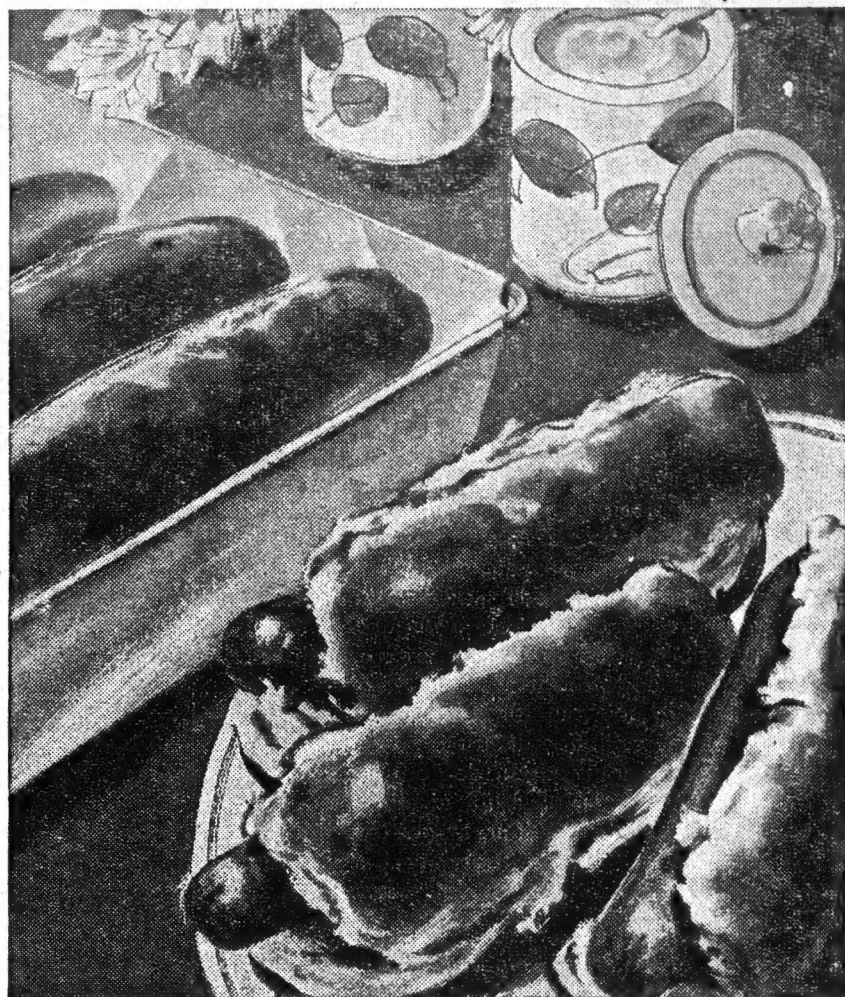
□ □ □

Susan

Susan poisoned her grandmother's tea; Grandmamma died in agony. Susan's papa was greatly vexed, And he said to Susan, "My dear, what next?"

Anonymous.

Greet the Gang!



Munchy Wiener Rolls...

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DRY Yeast!

● For your next get-together, pull a trayful of these steaming rolls out of the hot oven—pop in the "weenies" and ply the mustard. My! they're marvellous—and so easily made with the wonderful new Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising DRY Yeast!

If you bake at home, all your yeast problems are at an end with this new Fleischmann's Yeast. Unlike old-style perishable yeast, it doesn't lose strength, needs no refrigeration! Keeps full-strength, fast-acting on your kitchen shelf. Buy a month's supply—ask for Fleischmann's Fast Rising DRY Yeast.

Piping Hot WIENER ROLLS

Makes 3 dozen rolls

Scald

- 1 1/2 cups milk
- 1/3 cup granulated sugar
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 1/2 cup shortening

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm. Meanwhile measure into a large bowl

- 1 cup lukewarm water
- 2 teaspoons granulated sugar

and stir until sugar is dissolved.

Sprinkle with contents of

- 2 envelopes Fleischmann's Royal Fast Rising Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well. Stir in lukewarm milk mixture and

- 3 well-beaten eggs

Stir in

- 4 cups once-sifted bread flour

and beat until smooth; work in

- 4 cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Grease top of dough, cover and set in warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk.





*It's Good...
It's Good
For You!*

ROGERS' GOLDEN SYRUP

LET'S ASK AUNT SAL

With winter well behind us,

We face new tasks to do;

And now's the time to write Aunt Sal,

Who'll send back help for you.

QUESTION: Is there any way you can store a fur coat at home for the summer months? — (Mrs. S. L., Neptune, Sask.)

ANSWER: There is no safe substitute for the professional care a furrier can give your fur garment. But here are some hints that are better than nothing. See that the coat is well brushed and clean. Empty pockets and clean grease spots with carbon tetrachloride. Then stuff pockets with epsom salts or crumpled tobacco. Make a bag of newspapers and sew the coat into this. (Moths do not like newsprint). Hang coat on a well padded hanger in a cool, dark, uncrowded space.

QUESTION: How can you wash baby woollies and delicate wool sweaters in hard water? Is there some special soap one can buy for use in hard water? How can you soften the water and what shall I do with woollens that are already hard and shrunken? — (Mrs. J. G., Hull, Alta.)

ANSWER: For woollens that have become hard from washing in either too hard or too hot water the only remedy suggested is to soak them in gasoline. Squeeze them out gently, and dry flat away from heat; pull them gently from time to time during drying period. There is a "hard water soap" on the market. Ask your grocer or druggist about this. One way to soften water is this: allow one tsp. borax for each basinful of water that is very hard. There are also commercial softeners on the market.

QUESTION: Could you supply a recipe for starting "everlasting yeast" and also instructions on how to use it? — (Mrs. C. A. P., Saltcoats, Sask.)

ANSWER: I have never used this myself but from my cooking encyclopedia I quote this recipe: Pare and dice 3 medium potatoes in 4 cups boiling water. Drain them when done (saving liquid). Mash well and return to liquid. Stand until lukewarm. Then add 1 yeast cake, 1

cup sifted flour, 1/3 cup sugar and 1 1/2 tbsps. salt. Beat well and pour into sterilized jar and let stand at room temperature 24 hours. Cover and store in cool, dark place. Use one cup of this to replace one yeast cake in recipes. (Note: This recipe said that new yeast should be made every 2 weeks, but I've talked with many experienced cooks and they say, "Not that often.")

QUESTION: I would like to know if any of the readers of your page know who manufactures the knitting machines that used to be put out by the Creelman Bros. of Georgetown, Ontario. I need new needles for my machine and cannot secure them. — (Mrs. A. B., Camp Creek, Alta.)

ANSWER: If anyone can help this lady, please send me word and I shall forward the glad word to her.

QUESTION: How can you preserve the leaves of the fern Plumosus (or Olumosus . . . I couldn't make out first letter)? I saw them in the market at Edmonton and I understood they were home cured. — (Mrs. L. G. A., Egg Lake, Alta.)

ANSWER: I had to give up on this question, too, but I'm hoping one of you kind readers will know and send me the reply.

QUESTION: What is the best way to remove old wallpaper from walls? — (Mrs. H. H., Lethbridge, Alta.)

ANSWER: Add two tbsps. of saltpetre to a pail of very hot water. Use a wide brush as for whitewashing, wet the paper thoroughly and it will come off quite readily. (Note: In the latest bulletins it is stated there is nothing better manufactured to day for this than saltpetre).

NOTE: All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal. Address your letters, AUNT SAL, care of FARM AND RANCH REVIEW, CALGARY. If you wish a private reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There is no charge for this service.

The Dishpan Philosopher

I GUESS I'm maybe apt to whine about this busy life of mine. But, after all, since time begun no woman's work is ever done. We twirl all day like tops and then wind up with sleep to twirl again. And city housewives, I would say, must also have a crowded day. Besides their common household chores they have to forage round the stores and buy in everything they eat like bread and butter, eggs and meat. Like us they're always on the go but for their work have less to show. We raise, instead of buy, our food and have abundance, fresh and good.

We farm-women understand our living lies right in the land. And so we must, there is no doubt, all help to bring that living out. And though we do at times complain we know no work we do is vain.

They must have smiled
LONDON. — Douglas Clay began a 12-months jail term after being convicted of fitting cows with false teeth and selling them to the Ministry of Food as heifers. He also was fined 301 sterling (\$862).



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Rag Bag Round-up

By EFFIE BUTLER

SPRING cleaning days are over. Drawers, cupboards, and clothes closets sorted out and tidied. The result in most homes is a well filled rag bag.

Now with your house bright, fresh, and orderly you can afford a few days to see what can be done with that rag bag accumulation; those garments and things which you hastily discarded in your cleaning fervor.

"Nonsense", did I hear you say? "Nothing but rags there. I'm a very careful person, and when I'm through with anything it's threadbare."

Of course you've been careful! But much can be salvaged by a thorough rag bag round-up.

That pair of thin and worn pillow-slips you have been saving because of the dainty embroidery and fine crochet edge can still serve a purpose. Cut off the embroidered end nine inches up, cutting through back

and front of slip. Turn right side in and sew across the cut end. What is it? A most convenient cover for the top of the water supply tank in your bathroom, or for the narrow stand where you keep all your toilet articles in your washroom. Being double is an added advantage as it will not slip about on the porcelain of the water tank. If you do not require them for covers, neatly hem, and sew the two embroidered fronts together, being sure you securely fasten the crochet, and you will have a very pretty extra tray cloth.

I know one woman who made coverall meal-time aprons for her three small daughters from the skirts of her two worn house dresses. The children wore them at meal times only and the aprons saved their pretty frocks from many a smear and much washing of serviettes. I made two slip-covers for knock-about garden cushions from one of my worn house dresses. They were gay and easily slipped on and off for washing.

The legs of a pair of men's white wool socks that are ready to be discarded will make a fine pair of soakers for baby. Cut off the worn feet. Split the legs lengthwise and sew bands of soft flannelette across the top and bottom. Make these bands two or three inches wide and let them extend two or three inches beyond either end to form tabs with which to pin on the soakers. Blanket stitch the remaining raw edge with soft white or pastel colored yarn. When pinned on over his diaper at night this handy little garment will keep baby warm and comparatively dry. The flannelette band back and front prevents the wool from chafing the baby's tender skin.

I was about to discard a large, soft brown leather purse that had its heyday before plastics came to town when I decided to rip it up. The size of the leather surprised me. I got out a glove pattern and laid it on the leather. Yes, I had enough. The only flaw was a hole in the back of one glove where a dome fastener had been. So, I cut a small neat diamond design at that point and one to match in the other glove. Under these I inserted a bit of matching leather from the lining of the purse and neatly stitched around the diamond design with brown and red threads. The result was a pair of gloves worth at least three dollars for just the time it took to make them.

A clever mother who had a number of worn and shrunken sweaters of pink, blue, and white which her children had outgrown, and which were not much good for further wear as such, converted them into a lovely crib patch-work quilt. After washing and lightly pressing them she cut out squares and rectangles of the various

sizes which the sweaters would allow. These she sewed together on the machine to prevent raveling, and then feather-stitched the seams with odds and ends of pastel yarn. With a pretty figured flannelette lining those old sweaters made a cozy lightweight quilt for her little girl's crib.

A good supply of pot-holders in the kitchen saves you time when you are pressed for minutes as well as many a burnt finger. Plenty of squares, six by eight inches, can be salvaged from any rag bag. Two of these sewn together with a centre pad from a piece of a worn Turkish towel is all that is needed for a pot-holder. If you don't like pot-holders make several oven cloths for handling hot pans and casseroles from those old brown gardening slacks that are no longer respectable. Don't forget a good loop for the corner so they may be hung conveniently near your range.

When you have completed your rag bag round-up you will have a good supply of dusters, floor, and dish clothes. Knitted underwear makes the best washing-up clothes and it is a great convenience to have several tucked away in your supply drawer. They will last much longer and you won't be bothered with ravellings if you take time to hem them on the machine.

It does not pay to put too much work into the making over of old material, but it does pay and gives a certain amount of satisfaction to use everything available with a degree of neatness.

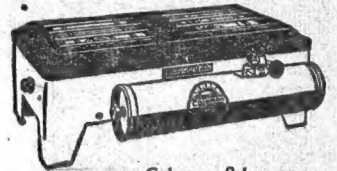
WINDOW BOXES DETACHED QUICKLY IF HUNG WITH SHELF BRACKETS



SSMALL flower boxes on garage windows are easy to remove for painting or refilling if they are hung with metal shelf brackets. Two brackets are used for each box. These are inverted and screwed to the top edges of the box ends, and the holes in the upright arms are slipped over heavy screw hooks turned into the siding. To be sure the brackets will clear the window sill allowing the box to hang straight, the box should be longer than the window frame. (Courtesy Popular Mechanics' Magazine)

Recreation is vital to health and happiness. Everyone should take time out for relaxation and fun, and everyone should have a hobby.

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PATTERN 9209 SIZES 34-50

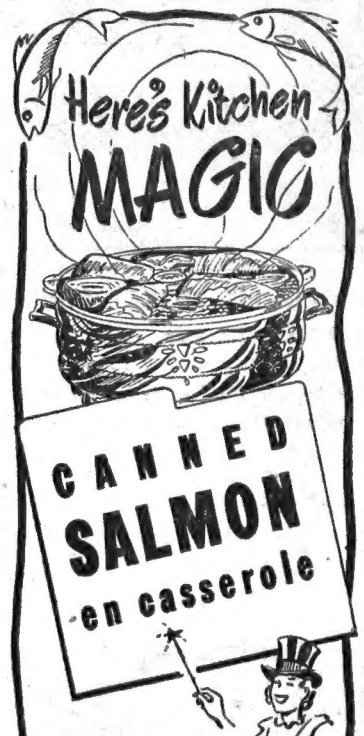
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1 lb. Canned Salmon, flaked,
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lemon. Combine the
Canned Salmon and
cheese; add beaten eggs and
milk. Pour mixture into buttered
casserole. Cover with buttered
cracker crumbs. Over all
pour juice of lemon.
Cover, set casserole
in a pan of water
and bake in moderate oven, 350-
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G. Ross expands efforts to develop superior beef cattle

DETERMINED to do his share to produce a better beef critter for South Alberta ranges, George G. Ross, Aden rancher and Alberta oil man, has bought five more head of Brahma breeding stock for his Milk River ranch. The purchase was made on a recent visit by Mr. Ross to California and consists of four breeding cows and a bull calf out of a \$25,000 Brahma sire, one of the best in California.

Last spring Mr. Ross brought in a Brahma bull from California and calves from Brahma-Hereford, Brahma-Shorthorn and Brahma-Aberdeen-Angus crosses will appear on the ranch in a few weeks.

The whole undertaking so far is in the experimental stage. Mr. Ross is working closely with the Manyberries Range Station, where similar crosses and others with a sprinkling of cattle-buffalo cross are being tried in

an effort to find a type of beef cattle which will be winter hardy, good range animals, and of a type which will mature early with a high dressing percentage when they go to the packing house.

In Texas, the million-acre King Ranch has developed the Santa Gertrudis, a Brahma-Shorthorn cross, and has fixed the breed, but so far the ranch has not allowed any of the new-type cattle to be sold for breeding purposes. It is said that Brahma-cross calves will weigh about 100 pounds more at weaning time in the fall, and that they make good use of the grass and browse off the short grass ranges.

Mr. Ross says that cattle on the ranch have come through the winter well though there was a small loss of calves as a result of coccidiosis. The outlook for grass in the short grass range country is not good unless plentiful spring and summer rains change the picture.

Ranching story

(Camrose Canadian)

A NEWS item in the Alberta daily papers last week brought to mind a story told by old-time ranchers in the southern part of the province. The string of racing horses owned by the late Harry Streeter were put up for sale by auction. Other than to introduce Harry Streeter the sale of his horses has nothing to do with the story. Harry was one of the old school of ranchers and had settled on one of the most picturesque locations imaginable in the foothills on Willow Creek west of Stavelly. It's quite a ways out from town and on a rainy day there are hills no car can navigate. Harry had his ups and downs economically. They tell the story that during World War I he took a big shipment of cattle to Calgary. His wife met him in the city and he took her down town to buy her a new fur coat. Selecting a coat worth about eight hundred dollars, he offered a cheque in payment. The management of the store was not very Calgary wise and hummed and hawed over the possibility of the cheque not being negotiable. Harry was a little peeved, so asked the man if he would take a P. Burns and Co. cheque. Yes, that would be fine. Well, would he give him the change in cash. Yes, the store manager would even consent to do this. Harry pulled out his cattle cheque for \$143,000.00 . . . and no one ever did finish the story.



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